

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Jewelled journey
Travel goes journeying in India

Cruel cuts
What lies ahead for the hedgerows of Britain?

What's cooking
Values look at gadgets for the gourmet

Man and myth
Roy Strong on Elgar, the man and the myth

National nap
Mandarin (Michael Phillips) makes his selection for tomorrow's Grand National at Aintree and Michael Seely provides a guide to all the runners

Tornadoes kill 73 in Carolina

The National Guard has been sent to both North and South Carolina to help with rescue attempts after at least 73 people were killed when a string of tornadoes hit the two states. Thousands of people were made homeless by the storms which cut power supplies in many areas.

Arms rebuff

A British appeal to the Soviet Union to return to the nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva met with a "disappointing" response when Mr Georgy Kornienko, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, had talks at the Foreign Office.

Beirut handover

French troops in Beirut were handing over to Lebanese police as a committee of Christian, Druze and Muslim leaders met to discuss a new ceasefire. Page 6

Ex-minister dies

Lord Brooke of Cumnor, who, as Mr Henry Brooke, was the Conservative Home Secretary from 1962 to 1964, has died, aged 80, at his home, in Mildenhall, Wiltshire. Obituary, page 14

I tried to join the protest march but I couldn't get to it because of the traffic.
f.d.f.
E.B.C. Chan

Family shooting

A man believed to have killed his wife, mother and daughter, shot himself dead as he was cornered by the police in South Yorkshire. Page 2

Lotus threat

Group Lotus, the sports car maker, says it will bar its gates on Monday to inland revenue investigators who have been examining its accounts for 14 weeks. Page 17

French cutback

The French Government approved substantial cuts in the steel and shipbuilding industries. Page 6

Biter bitten

Des Drummond, the Leigh and Great Britain winger, was suspended by the Rugby League for five games after being sent off earlier this month for biting an opponent. Page 22

Leader page, 13

Letters: On defence, from Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton; EEC, from Mr A. Latham-Koenig; lorries, from Mr D. Wetzel. Leading articles: Police Bill; Finance Bill; rugby tour of South Africa. Features: pages 10-12. Prophecies and losses: Sarah Hogg assesses economic forecasts made in 1981. David Miller outlines the issues around the proposed rugby tour of South Africa. Thomas Mann... and other chair-busters. Spectrum: architecture goes back to basics. Friday Page: eating yourself to death.

Obituary, page 14. Lord Brooke of Cumnor, Mr Joseph Macleod.

Home News	2-4	Maturing	25
Overseas	6, 8	Parliament	4
Arts	14	Sale Room	2
Arts	15	Science	14
Business	16-21	Sport	21-23
Court	14	TV & Radio	27
Crossword	28	Theatre, etc	27
Diary	12	Weather	28
Law Report	24	Wills	14

MI5 to investigate weaknesses in defence security

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government has ordered the Security Service (MI5) to conduct a comprehensive overhaul of security inside the Defence Intelligence Staff after an investigation by the Security Commission, which produced its report yesterday, disclosed weaknesses and inadequacies in present arrangements.

Security failings inside the Ministry of Defence's intelligence operation came to light as the commission inquired into the case of a young lance corporal in the Army Intelligence Corps who attempted unsuccessfully to pass secrets, gained while on temporary secondment to the Ministry, to the Russians.

In its report to the Prime Minister the commission, chaired by Lord Bridge of Harwich, expressed concern over a "general laxity of approach" in the DIS to restricted positive vetting certificates.

It also raised questions over the rules governing the destruction of classified documents and the complex security instructions given to staff, and made clear its view that an internal investigation by the Ministry since the case had been inadequate.

The critical commission report came on the same day that the Minister admitted that British military secrets had fallen into "unauthorised" hands in Cyprus.

This followed allegations that young soldiers had been black-

mailed into giving information.

Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary for the Armed Forces, said in a letter to a Labour MP that it now seemed likely that classified information had been passed to unauthorized recipients. Investigations were continuing and it was too early to assess the significance of the matter and what charges would be made.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night announced the Government's acceptance of the commission's recommendation for a review of protective security in the DIS. About 1,000 staff are employed there, gathering technological, economic and military intelligence from the Soviet bloc.

The Government has also accepted the commission's general recommendations, which will apply to all government departments, the security and intelligence agencies and the armed forces.

These were: that guidance should be issued on the employment of holders of restricted positive vetting certificates, with special consideration to the circumstances in which people under 21 are allowed access to top secret material; that rules governing destruction of documents be reviewed; that security instructions be written in clear and unambiguous terms.

The commission investigated the case of Philip Aldridge, who was sent to prison for four years at the Central Criminal Court in January, 1983. He had stolen a

secret document, believed to be a weekly assessment produced by the Joint Intelligence Committee, while seconded for 2 weeks in August, 1982, to a small section in the DIS covering intelligence from Argentina after the Falklands war.

The court was told that Aldridge made contact with the Russians through coded messages in the personal columns of the *Daily Telegraph* in which he was referred to as "Spider" and the Soviet Embassy as "Mum". He was unmasked when various telephone numbers for the Soviet Embassy were found in his diary by his commanding officer.

Although the commission concluded that Aldridge's attempts to sell secrets were frustrated, it found that an undoubted breach of security gave him the opportunity to remove the document.

Aldridge had restricted positive vetting clearance because he was under 21, which should have meant that he had access to secrets only on a "need to know" basis and under strict supervision.

The Government has begun to operate a tougher, more intensive system of screening for officers in Whitehall's secret services in an attempt to reduce the chance of KGB penetration. (Peter Hennessy writes.)

The security authorities are. Continued on back page, col 4



Returning the fire: A policeman throwing back a smoke bomb that came from a crowd of several hundred outside the Royal Exchange. Traffic was halted as protesters swarmed through City streets.

Strike for budget halts Liverpool

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Thousands of Merseyside workers staged a one-day strike in support of Labour's bankruptcy budget yesterday as the city council went into a session to vote on it.

A march through the city centre before the vote failed to pull in the 30,000 the militant council leaders had expected. Police marshalling the two-mile rally estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 took part.

At the Liverpool City Council meeting, the Labour Party chairman, Mr John Birt, said: "If it's OK for Merseyside to let the EEC go broke, then it is all right for these lads here to fight like this."

A strike in the city in support of the Labour campaign meant no buses or Mersey ferries were running. Some train crews did not turn up for work, and municipal car parks in the city centre were closed.

Liverpool's 2,500 dockers also struck, and there were walkouts at some factories. Schools were closed and 80,000 children stayed home because of a caretakers' strike. There were no funerals at municipal cemeteries.

Non-emergency ambulances carrying outpatients were turned back at hospital gates by striking national health service workers.

The march ended with a rally outside the town hall just before the start of the budget meeting. Loudspeakers relayed the events in the council chamber to the crowd outside.

All leave for Merseyside police was cancelled for the day and Dale Street in the city centre was closed down around the town hall.

The council meeting coincided with the announcement of the latest unemployment figures, which show that almost one in five Merseysiders are without jobs.

The number of jobless in the county is 135,006, a slight drop on last month, and the number of vacancies in Jobcentres rose to 3,500.

At the head of the march was the Liverpool Council's deputy leader and militant supporter, Mr Derek Hargreaves. He said: "It is a magnificent turnout which is beyond my wildest dreams."

Jobless trend up in spite of recovery

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday added its measured tones to the growing chorus predicting continued economic recovery.

In its *Quarterly Bulletin*, published yesterday, it says that despite a sluggish start, the current recovery may yet prove more durable than its predecessors.

Although the *Bulletin* does not contain precise forecasts, the Bank is thought to endorse the Treasury's prediction of 3 per cent growth next year. But it also says that the recovery is not yet self-sustaining.

The *Bulletin* says it is informed yesterday by news that the underlying jobless trend is still worsening. The "total number of people claiming unemployment benefit fell by 43,611 in March to 3,142,775. But unemployment normally does fall in the spring as people find seasonal jobs in construction and tourism."

When this is taken into account and school-leavers are excluded, the number of adults out of work in March rose by 10,900 to 3,016,000 - one in eight of the workforce - and its highest level for a year.

Whitehall is at something of a loss to explain why the jobless trend should be deteriorating at a time when output and employment are clearly picking up.

Life policy relief curbs tightened

The 1984 Finance Bill, published yesterday, confirms that the abolition of tax relief on life assurance premiums could have swinging effects on existing policies as well as those taken out since Budget day.

Pre-budget life assurance policies could still lose premium relief if they are varied to raise the benefits, extended for a longer period, or if options to develop the policy are taken up.

Mr Marshall Field, chairman of the Life Offices Association, said yesterday that it would be "wrong to penalise people who held policies that have changed build-up."

The Bill contains 123 clauses and a further 117 pages of detailed schedules.

Leading article, page 13. Details, page 19.

383 held in City protest

By Rupert Morris

About 15,000 council workers and trade unionists marching through London yesterday to protest at Government plans to abolish metropolitan authorities were almost upstaged by a combination of punks, anarchists, nuclear disarmers and people demanding the liberation of gays, women or animals.

Several leading banks were under siege for much of the day as up to 1,000 people in multicoloured hairstyles and all sorts of dress cavorted round the City.

Their protests were chiefly directed against the involvement of financial institutions in the arms trade.

Not everyone in the "Stop the City" demonstration was peacefully inclined. Windows were broken at Barclays Bank, Barclays Bank International, the Clydesdale Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland, all in Lombard Street.

Several cars were damaged, smoke bombs thrown, and slogans sprayed on statues and buildings. Two policemen were slightly injured and 383 arrests were made.

The more improbable demonstrators included two besuited men with a banner reading: "Stockbrokers against the Bomb."

Continued on back page, col 1

Peking talks for Howe on Hongkong

By William Kay and Henry Stanhope

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will hold talks about the future of Hongkong in Peking between April 15 and 18, the Foreign Office said last night. The announcement was made within 36 hours of the news that Jardine Matheson, Hongkong's oldest trading house, is to create a new parent company in Bermuda because of the growing uncertainty over the Crown Colony.

Yesterday the Hongkong stock market tumbled in the wake of Jardine's decision.

Sir Geoffrey's visit will not be part of the official series of negotiations between Britain and China over Hongkong's return to Chinese control. The next round of these will be held on April 11-12. Britain will be represented by Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador to Peking.

Mr Wu Xueqian, China's Foreign Minister, has issued the invitation to Sir Geoffrey, who is seeking a "comprehensive and personal" view of progress. He will travel to Hongkong on April 18 for two days to meet members of the executive council and other leaders of the community.

Shares slump, page 17

Unions unite to block all coal movement

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Transport, rail, shipping and steel union leaders decided yesterday to block all coal and coke movement throughout Britain in support of the striking miners.

This unprecedented show of sympathy, industrial action, which will inevitably bring the unions into conflict with the Government's labour laws, was agreed at a top level conference of six unions and the miners' leaders in London last night.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, argued after the 2½-hour meeting: "We cannot afford to let the miners lose this strike. It would put us back to 1926 and I doubt if we could recover."

The unions today are setting up a central coordinating committee based at the Westminster headquarters of the Transport and General Workers' Union to bring together their separate campaigns of support for the NUM.

The key agreement reached yesterday was that the unions will "extend this support by referring a recommendation to all our executive committees to block all movement of coal in Britain and request all members of our unions not to cross picket lines."

This is only a formality for transport workers as their executive has given national

officials of the union authority to give the miners any support required. The National Union of Railwaymen and the train drivers union, ASLEF, are significant that the railwaymen will be strongly supported by their executives. The National Union of Seamen said it is already implementing the policy.

However, the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation, may oppose this unexpectedly hard line. The opposition likely to come from the union's executive which is being reconvened next week.

If coaling is not supplied to British Steel and private plants, many thousands of steel workers face progressive lay-offs as vital supplies run out.

One consequence of coaling coal was blocked by transport workers union dockers at Teesside yesterday and the seamen's union says that another ship is tied up in Bremen where sailors are refusing to permit coal to be loaded.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, was delighted with the help promised by the other unions. He said: "I am quite certain it will strengthen the resolve of the miners currently in dispute over pits and jobs."

Pickets in court: £50m oil stocks; promise on costs, page 2

Yard rescue cost still in doubt

The final cost to the taxpayer of the private-sector rescue of Scott Lithgow could be as much as £15m higher than the figures of £71m quoted by the Government.

This emerged yesterday as two Whitehall departments, the Scottish Office and the Department of Trade and Industry, continued to wrangle over the actual price which Trafalgar House is paying for the Clyde-side yard.

The Scottish Office's claim that the price is £20m was formally repudiated last night by the DTI, which again stated

that the real price is £12m. The extraordinary rescue has added to the confusion created by Whitehall's refusal to disclose the full details of financial terms agreed between Trafalgar House and British Shipbuilders. Scott Lithgow's previous owners.

The additional cost to the taxpayer is likely to arise from negotiations between British Shipbuilders and British Petroleum over a rig, 95 per cent completed, which BP cancelled last month.

Trafalgar House has pledged to complete the rig

Industry sources said last night that BP was likely to agree to take the rig, but only after renegotiating the contract. This is likely to involve British Shipbuilders in compensation and other costs of between £10m and £20m, additional to the £38m of write-offs announced by the Government on Wednesday.

While Trafalgar House is paying £12m for the yard's share capital, it will also have to repay £8m of loans made to Scott Lithgow by British Shipbuilders.

Fears of Arab terror campaign after royal tour

From Christopher Walker, Aqaba, Jordan

The most controversial royal tour of the Queen's 31-year reign is due to end in this balmy, Red Sea resort later today, amid growing fears that it may have provided the catalyst for a deadly new campaign of Arab terrorism aimed at British diplomatic targets in and around the Middle East.

The assassination in Athens on Wednesday of Mr Kenneth Whitby, a first secretary in the cultural section of the British Embassy, was last night being linked with the royal visit to Jordan after responsibility was claimed by the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims, a previously unknown group believed to be a cover name for the shadowy Palestinian splinter faction headed by Abu Nidal.

The Queen did not receive news of the shooting of Mr Whitby until yesterday morning here at the beachside Royal Palace. It immediately cast a heavy shadow over the remaining engagements in a tour which has been marked by unprecedented security and widely praised personal courage on the part of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

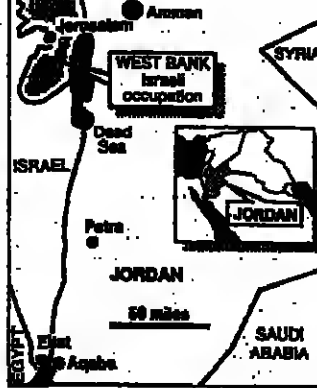
Although Palestinian officials tried to play down any suggestion of a link between the assassination and the tour - one even suggested that Mr Whitby may have been murdered for "domestic reasons" - the timing and wording of the Beirut communiqué was considered by diplomatic observers to have raised the strong possibility of a connection.

Anonymous to a news agency in Beirut, claimed that the organization would keep working to free all its members held in British prisons.

This was considered to be a reference to the three Abu Nidal members serving long sentences for the attempted murder in June, 1982, of Mr Shlomo Argov, the former Israeli Ambassador in London.

The Queen did not receive news of the shooting of Mr Whitby until yesterday morning here at the beachside Royal Palace. It immediately cast a heavy shadow over the remaining engagements in a tour which has been marked by unprecedented security and widely praised personal courage on the part of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Although Palestinian officials tried to play down any suggestion of a link between the assassination and the tour - one even suggested that Mr Whitby may have been murdered for "domestic reasons" - the timing and wording of the Beirut communiqué was considered by diplomatic observers to have raised the strong possibility of a connection.



The only other theory being considered was that the killing had Libyan backing, though was thought unlikely.

The assassins said in their message that Mr Whitby had been killed because of Britain's attempt "to resume its former colonial role in the world and by spreading colonial culture under a new guise."

The shooting was also said to have been aimed against Britain's "continuing detention and persecution of our Muslim fighters."

The Syrian-backed Abu Nidal group was not specifically named, suggesting to Western observers that the killing - which could prove diplomatically embarrassing to the Syrian Government - may not have received the sanction of Damascus. In the past Syria has frequently found it convenient to distance itself from terrorist

attacks carried out by Abu Nidal's followers.

Another pointer to the connection with Abu Nidal - a man who has himself been sentenced to death by the Palestine Liberation Organization - was its location. Because of notoriously lax security the Greek capital has long been a favourite theatre for the splinter group's operations, and was the scene in December of the killing of two Jordanian diplomatic staff by the Syrian-backed gunmen.

The Athens attack came less than a week after Abu Nidal boasted openly of planting a bomb which exploded at Amman's International Hotel, in an unsuccessful attempt to sabotage the Queen's visit and destabilize the monarchy of King Hussein.

After the British Government. Continued on back page, col 5

TRY THIS NEW PIPE "FREE" For 30 days!

TRY THIS NEW PIPE "FREE" For 30 days!

This top quality Mediterranean pipe is fitted with a sensational invention which will contradict every idea you've ever had about pipe smoking. Tars, smoke, bite, and bitterness never reach your mouth. You get cleaner, cooler, tastier, moisture-free, thoroughly enjoyable smoking. And there's no need to break it in either.

You can return it!
If you don't like it, return it for a full refund. No questions asked. No pipe to be returned.

STOP PRESS! NO BUDGET INCREASE ON PIPE TODAY!

It's the first pipe in the world to give complete satisfaction to smokers. Try it today. 30 days - FREE!

Smokers! When you smoke you've never known! Be delighted or smash it with a hammer and you'll know you're smiling.

The ideal smoker. You may already be a pipe smoker still searching for the ideal smoke, or perhaps you merely wish to cut down on expensive cigarettes or cigars. Whatever your reason for change I'm offering you my Carey Pipe FREE for 30 days.

Remember! Different from every pipe - but I can assure you it's quite different, in fact it's smoking perfection in the world.

My pipe is made from finest imported Mediterranean tobacco by craftsmen but its real secret lies in the patented "Magic Inch" device contained in a tube inside the stem. Not just another filter or ring which gives smoke and full of bad smelling gas - but a secret lies in smoking Carey Pipes can have to provide the pleasure and most satisfying smoke of your life. Pipe smoking perfection you've never known before.

Make your own 30 day test. Today, over 70,000,000 people are smoking Carey Pipes. They all begin by accepting my unusual offer to try a Carey Pipe for 30 days without any risk whatsoever. And they were all amazed the same option I'm offering you - after 30 days, if you don't agree that no other pipe gives you the rich aroma, satisfaction and smoking pleasure that only a Carey Pipe can give - simply fill with a cigarette. The tube will cost you nothing.

Send the coupon to my today and I'll send you with no obligation my full color brochure absolutely free so that you can select your favorite style for your 30 day trial.

HOW THE "MAGIC INCH" COOLS, DRIES AND MELLOW'S YOUR SMOKE

Cool air. Fresh air enters through vents. Smoke is cooled and dried as it passes through the Magic Inch device. Moisture is absorbed by the Magic Inch device. The result is a clean, dry, and mellow smoke.

EACAREY (Europe) Ltd, St Peter Port, Guernsey, G.I.

E A Carey (Europe) Ltd, St Peter Port, Guernsey, G.I.

Send me your full color brochure and I will send you a pipe to smoke for 30 days on a free trial basis.

I am a ☐ Pipe smoker ☐ Cigarette smoker ☐ Cigar smoker ☐

Name Mr/Ms/Mr

Address

Postcode Tel 1980

Pickets in court and coal board urged to seek enforcement of injunction

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Striking miners intensified their secondary picketing of power stations yesterday and 24 were arrested at Blyth, Northumberland, as the National Coal Board came under renewed pressure to institute proceedings for contempt against the National Union of Mineworkers' Yorkshire area.

Picketing was, however, much less intensive outside the 38 coal mines still working normally, and there were only 15 arrests in the coalfields where men are still reporting for work.

The Institute of Directors said that it weakened the authority of the High Court to have its orders for enforcing "flying" Yorkshire pickets flagrantly ignored. Failure to enforce the injunction handed down two weeks ago might encourage the spread of secondary action to other industries.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the institute said: "Private sector employers were becoming increasingly concerned at the board's inaction, and the behaviour of militant miners was rapidly deteriorating, he told a meeting of businessmen in Brighton."

"It is unfair on the police, bailing to maintain law and order in the front line, that those behind the scenes organizing unlawful disruption should be free to continue with impunity."

But Mr Eric Heffer, chairman of the Labour Party, said in a radio interview: "We are getting to a stage in this country where workers want to picket for trade union rights and to protect their jobs and suddenly they have become criminals."

"The police have no right, absolutely no right, to stop people from picketing peacefully. We have deplored violence on the picket lines but we have said that this had been because of the massive police presence - they have contributed to the atmosphere and to the violence that has taken place."

The police yesterday arrested 24 pickets for obstruction at the gates of Blyth power station, including five "flying" pickets from Scotland and a further five from the Midlands.

The arrested men appeared before magistrates in Ashington charged variously with obstructing the police or behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. They were released on bail to appear again on April 30.

Three coal merchants applied yesterday to the Court of Session in Edinburgh for an order preventing Scottish union leaders from instructing or encouraging "flying" pickets after an incident in which 200 pickets massed outside premises at Avonbridge near Falkirk.

Union officials deny knowledge or responsibility for the picketing. The court was told that the men lay in front of lorries, chained gates, smashed a lorry windscreen, and blocked the road with logs. Judgment is expected today.

The Government has decided to help all local authorities with the extra cost of policing the miners' strike, which is running at an estimated £1m a day. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced yesterday.

In a Commons written reply he said he would exempt from grant penalties the extra spending by councils on policing the pickets. Several councils, led by Nottinghamshire County Council, have protested that their ratepayers will have to foot a large part of the bill, through no fault of their own, and that they risked higher financial penalties for further exceeding the Government's spending targets.

Earlier yesterday, a delegation from Nottinghamshire County Council and four local MPs, met Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary. Afterwards Mr Dennis Pettit, leader of Nottingham's Labour-controlled council, said that Nottinghamshire taxpayers would be very grateful to the Government.

A Home Office spokesman said that his department would work out urgently the size of the Government's contribution.

£50m spent on oil for power stations

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) has spent £50m on heavy fuel oil on the Rotterdam spot market to preserve its coal stocks.

Power for the national grid is now flowing at higher rates from the board's five large oil-fired stations, a cost of half to two-thirds more than power generated by coal.

The Government is being asked to compensate the electricity industry financially as output is increased from the stations in Fawley, Pembroke, Ince on Merseyside, Isle of Grain and Littlebrook in Kent. All the stations are strategically placed for deliveries by sea or by direct pipeline from refineries, as well as being close to the main electricity consuming areas.

Officially, the CEGB says its coal stocks are still high, with an estimated six months' supplies at some stations. But unofficially it admits that the initial stocks of 23.9 million tonnes have been running down quicker than was anticipated when the miners' strike started.

A CEGB spokesman said: "We are burning more oil to

preserve our buffer stocks as long as possible."

A total of 20 of the 95 power stations in the country are now being picketed, but so far the CEGB says there has been no direct effect on output.

Its move into the Rotterdam spotmarket to buy heavy fuel oil - a product in increasingly limited supply as modern refineries convert crude oil into the higher value light fuels - has resulted in the market price of \$175 (£121) a tonne at the start of the month rising to \$185 a tonne yesterday.

The CEGB has contracted to buy half a million tonnes, on the spotmarket in addition to the normal contracts it has with the British companies to supply just under 10 million tonnes a year.

Electricity produced by the oil-fired stations has dropped from a total of 27 per cent of the market in the mid-1970s to only 4 per cent last year.

Any disruption of supplies by coal shortages or picketing miners will also strengthen the case for Britain increasing its cross-channel links with the French nuclear power stations.

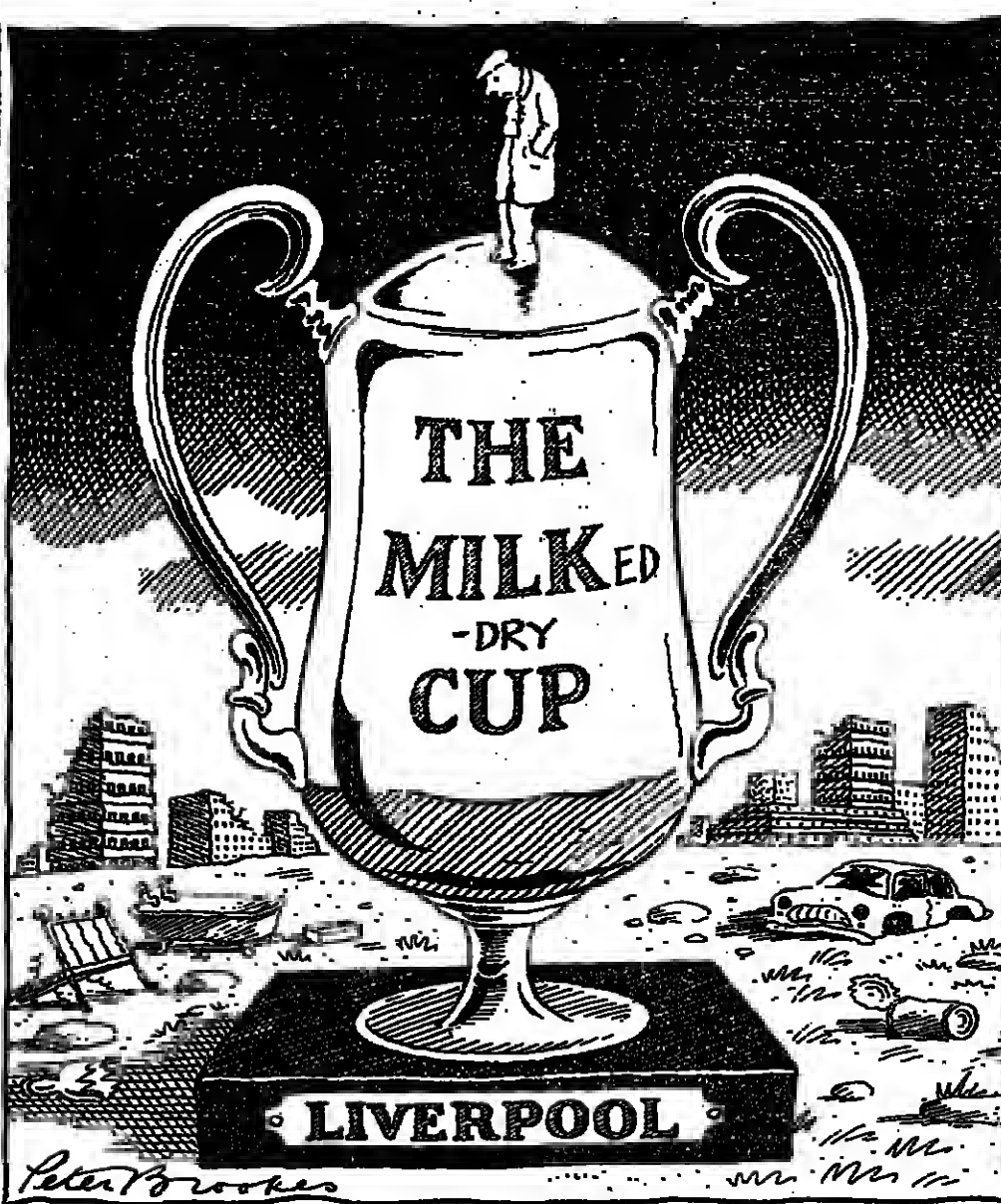
Councils win promise on costs

The Government has decided to help all local authorities with the extra cost of policing the miners' strike, which is running at an estimated £1m a day. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced yesterday.

In a Commons written reply he said he would exempt from grant penalties the extra spending by councils on policing the pickets. Several councils, led by Nottinghamshire County Council, have protested that their ratepayers will have to foot a large part of the bill, through no fault of their own, and that they risked higher financial penalties for further exceeding the Government's spending targets.

Earlier yesterday, a delegation from Nottinghamshire County Council and four local MPs, met Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary. Afterwards Mr Dennis Pettit, leader of Nottingham's Labour-controlled council, said that Nottinghamshire taxpayers would be very grateful to the Government.

A Home Office spokesman said that his department would work out urgently the size of the Government's contribution.



Police Bill: 2

United lobby makes the change

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The sustained lobbying, remarkable for uniting doctors, lawyers, police officers, and civil libertarians, can take credit for the new shape of the Police Bill about to emerge in the Commons.

The second Bill has not exactly suffered a sea change since its first appearance. But its loss with the Government Election gave the government and critics time for a second look, and it now appears significantly revised.

The Government took on board much of the previous criticism in the second publication. With a commitment to tape-recording police interviews came a White Paper for an independent prosecution

service - the two chief safeguards critics wanted to balance new police powers.

The definition of a "serious arrestable offence", under attack for being too subjective, was tightened and the offences listed. There was also a new police complaints authority, with power to supervise complaints against police officers.

The changes, however, did not meet all objections, and after its mammoth committee stage the Bill appears once more revised.

There are two major changes: The police, after a hard-fought and costly campaign, win the right to legal representation before disciplinary tribunals for serious charges.

Secondly, detention of suspects before charge, allowed to be up to 96 hours in the case of certain serious offences, is to have the safeguard of an extra court review.

Detention beyond 36 hours already must go before magistrates. Now there must be a second review, with both parties present, at a later stage in the detention. The Law Society will press for this to be at 60 hours.

The Government also agreed a scheme of duty solicitors round-the-clock in police stations, estimated to cost £6m.

Concluded

Leading article, page 13

Cruise run surprises protesters

A cruise missile convoy successfully left its base at Greenham Common, Berkshire, on a training exercise on Wednesday night.

The convoy, this month's second such exercise, was away from Greenham for nearly four hours. It travelled along the M4 motorway and went to the Royal Air Force base at Lyneham, Wiltshire, about ten miles south-west of Swindon and two miles south of the M4.

In times of tension or war, the cruise missiles would be sent from their base to operational sites and the Ministry of Defence has been anxious to practise this. One of the objectives of the women protesters at Greenham Common and others who object to the basing of cruise missiles in Britain has been to prevent these deployments.

The first deployment took place early on Friday, March 9. On both occasions, the protesters have been taken by surprise. As the convoys left the Greenham base shortly after midnight on Wednesday, police swooped down to surround the protesters to prevent them interfering with the movement of the convoys.

By the time the convoy returned to Greenham, about 150 protesters had been alerted and attempts were made to block the entrance.

Although Lyneham was used for this training run, it is extremely unlikely that an RAF operational base would be used as a dispersal point in a crisis. The missiles would almost certainly be sent to remote areas of woodland, as far as possible from areas which might have been identified as likely targets for enemy attack.

Cross-border raid cover-up alleged

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An RUC police constable accused of murdering a terrorist suspect alleged yesterday that on the night of the killing Special Branch officers were operating across the border in the Republic.

He claimed that senior RUC officers invented a story on the events leading to the shooting of the Irish National Liberation Army volunteer to cover up Special Branch and Army surveillance activities and to protect a police informant.

PC John Robinson, aged 29, wrote the names of the three officers on a piece of paper and handed it to the judge in Belfast Crown Court. He denied murdering Seamus Grew, aged 31, who with a colleague Roderick Carroll, aged 22, was shot dead by police on the outskirts of a housing estate in Armagh City 15 months ago.

He alleged he was given the cover up story, which the Crown did not challenge, only hours after the shooting when he was being debriefed in Gough Barracks, Armagh. The story was that he was to have been in the vicinity of a village outside Armagh while others set up a road stop and that Mr Grew had gone through it, injuring a police officer. The story was designed, he said, to give the impression that Mr Grew had been chased.

Objections from some officers were overruled and he was taken through the story "probably more than once."

He was asked to explain forensic evidence that three shots fired at Mr Grew had not gone through the car door at a range of about three feet. He said he thought he fired from about 10 feet away and the car door had been open.

He had been shocked and upset when he learned at the debriefing that both men had been unarmed.

"I would never have opened fire if I did not believe my life was in danger. I believed I was dealing with at least two armed terrorists."

Mr Justice MacDermott will give judgment on Monday.

He was asked to explain forensic evidence that three shots fired at Mr Grew had not gone through the car door at a range of about three feet. He said he thought he fired from about 10 feet away and the car door had been open.

He had been shocked and upset when he learned at the debriefing that both men had been unarmed.

"I would never have opened fire if I did not believe my life was in danger. I believed I was dealing with at least two armed terrorists."

Mr Justice MacDermott will give judgment on Monday.

£1m more for Citizens Advice Bureaux

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux (NACAB) is to receive an extra £1m in Government funding over the next two years after the Lovelock inquiry into its activities, published last month, cleared it of allegations of political bias.

The extra funding of £500,000 in the coming financial year on top of the £6.6m grant already announced, and a further £500,000 in 1985-86, broadly matches the recommendations of the Lovelock inquiry.

The extra funds, announced by Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Consumer Affairs, were "wholeheartedly welcomed" by Mrs Elizabeth Filkin, NACAB's director.

Grand National affected by ticket forgeries

Thousands of racegoers may have bought forged tickets for tomorrow's Grand National at Aintree racecourse, Liverpool.

Five hundred people carrying forged tickets were turned back at the gate yesterday on the opening day of the meeting, and the police believe that at least 30,000 forged £25 tickets may have been printed. The price of a county stand ticket at Aintree is £25 for Grand National day and £10 for the other two days.

Mr Peter Smiles, head of security at the Jockey Club, said a tip-off had been received from a man being interviewed by the Metropolitan Police for selling forged tickets for the Ideal Home Exhibition.

Racing, page 23

Scargill's pension fund policy

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday defended his union's policy of "miners' money for Britain" over investment in assets of the 30m mineworkers' pension fund.

The NUM president told the High Court judge, that he and his fellow union trustees on the fund were acting for reasons they honestly and fairly believed were in the best interests of the fund's beneficiaries and its contributors.

"We will contend that at all times we have exercised our responsibilities as trustees correctly, fairly and in accordance

with the law", he told the judge, Vice-Chancellor Sir Robert Megarry.

Mr Scargill, acting as his own advocate for union nominees on the fund, was outlining his defence to the case brought against them by the National Coal Board's representatives on the fund.

The NCB said he had accused Mr Scargill and his co-nominees of acting imprudently and in breach of their duty as trustees in blocking the latest investment strategy for the plan. The two sides are deadlocked over

how best to use the fund's investment assets.

The union side says it wants no further direct investments abroad or in fuel interests which compete with coal.

Investing pension funds in Britain would "help create opportunities for manufacturing industries, generate growth in the economy, generate employment and thereby create an increase demand for British coal", said Mr Scargill.

Overseas investment was "a drain on Britain" and British industry, it led to a reduction in demand for British goods.

Docks site 'bollards' are cannon

Cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them, and a small fortune just waiting to be dug up by whoever realises the value of the great iron bollards that had stood for years on a 16-acre docks site in Woolwich, south-east London.

It was, finally, Mr Stan Martin, in charge of excavating the site, who managed to crack the problem of recovering the 30 George III pieces, dated about 1760, intact enough to sell to museums and other eager buyers for up to £1,000 each.

But first, he had his partner, not appreciating their worth, had sold two for scrap and had to buy them back again. Now they have 20 awaiting buyers and have already sold a couple to the Tower of London and another pair to the Rotunda



Mr Stan Martin blasting rust from George III cannon. (Photograph: John Manning).

Left-wing coup threatens future of Labour pair

A left-wing Labour coup to Wakefield could prevent two Labour MPs from standing again at the next election and swing two other Labour seats to the left, it was said last night (our Political Correspondent writes).

Tribune, the left-wing weekly yesterday reported that left-wing candidates had swept the board in district party elections this week. The report appeared under the headline "At last a people's uprising in Wakefield."

The district party covers four Labour seats and one inside source said last night that there was "political turmoil in the area. The left had been gunning for the right for many years."

It is now thought that the left could take control of all four constituencies and candidates within the next 12 months.

Sale room

Satinwood cabinet reaches £140,400

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Mrs Johnson's fortune is based on Johnson's baby powder and other pharmaceutical products. She buys the grandest furniture and this would not be the first time she has gone for a Kauffman item in the sales room.

The sale of highly important English furniture was bid for with a ferocity which indicates that this field is joining Impressionist pictures as the fashionable thing for the very rich to collect.

Mr Christopher Gibbs, the London dealer, paid £75,600 (estimate £40,000 to £50,000) for a set of 12 Regency mahogany dining chairs of chunky distinction, plastered with lion's masks.

A bigger surprise came with the £62,640 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) paid for only two chairs sent for sale by Lord Cholmondeley.

The pair of Queen Anne black and gold lacquer and giltwood chairs have Chinese export lacquer backs and seats. Lord Cholmondeley had originally decided to sell four of them but later preferred to keep the second two.

A sale of musical instruments at Phillips attracted musicians as well as dealers yesterday and the top price was £23,100 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000) paid by M. Matieski, a Dutch musician, for a violin by Joseph Rocca dated 1857.

J. & A. Beare, the London dealers, apparently snapped up the discovery of the sale, paying £12,650 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) for a viola catalogued simply as "eighteenth-century" but in "excellent" condition.

Man shoots himself in street after killing his family

By Craig Seton

Armed policemen and onlookers watched in horror yesterday as a man who had killed his wife, daughter and mother turned a gun to his head and shot himself dead in the street.

The four dead in the tragedy were named last night as Mr Frank Parry, aged 36, an Oxfordshire County Council librarian, his wife Audrey, their daughter Justine, aged 12 and Mrs Hilary Parry, aged 79.

Mr Parry, who lived with his family in Banbury, Oxfordshire, shot himself by placing a pistol in his mouth yesterday outside his mother's council old folks' home in Longfellow Road, Herringthorpe, Rotherham, south Yorkshire.

Police officers, some of them armed, were closing in and they could do nothing as Mr Parry calmly killed himself. His mother's body had been discovered covered in blood by a wall close to her home and the librarian's wife and daughter were also dead. They had all been shot.

Mr Joseph Harris, aged 75, a neighbour, described what happened: "A young man came out of the house and shot himself while the police watched helplessly. He had gone over to his car and looked around and I suppose he just saw all the police so he just put the gun to his head and blasted the bottom half of his face away. There was just a deathly silence and no one moved."

The death trail apparently began on Wednesday. According to the police, a jogger out running in woods at a local beauty spot near Banbury, between Doncaster and Mexborough about eight miles from yesterday's shooting, had seen a man and young girl out walking and heard a shot. He ran to get the police and later blood was found at the scene.

It is believed that Mr Parry's wife and his daughter may have been killed in the woods and were taken by car to his mother's home where she too was killed.

Inspector John Bennett of South Yorkshire Police said the bodies of four people had been found at or near the house in Rotherham, all with gunshot wounds. He said nobody else was being sought by the police.

Last night neighbours in Oxfordshire described the Parry's as the ideal family. The family owned two cars, Mrs Parry had a part-time job.

Mr Ernest Webb, a neighbour, said "They were very close. They did everything as a family and thought the world of Justine, their only child. Their most frequent hobby seemed to be swimming together at Banbury baths."

"They appeared reasonably well off and I should not think they had too many cash troubles. They were from Yorkshire and kept to themselves although you could always count on them to act as good neighbours."

Inquiry likely into poly degree standards

By Karen Gold

A government inquiry to investigate standards of degree courses in polytechnics and non-university colleges is likely to be established by the Department of Education and Science in the next two months.

The inquiry would concentrate on standards of teaching and examination in polytechnic and college degrees, and on the royal charter for the National Academic Awards, set up to ensure that polytechnic and college students reach the same standards as university students.

It awards most non-university degrees in Britain. Some college degrees are validated by universities near by and those would also be investigated.

It is intended that the inquiry will be carried out briskly by a high-level committee with an independent chairman, reporting to ministers in no longer than a year and preferably within six months.

Among the subjects the inquiry would consider are how relevant degrees are to industry, standards of degree course entrants, the possibility of some polytechnics validating their

own degrees, and examination procedures, particularly multi-traditional ones.

It would be presented as a parallel initiative to the present universities' working group on academic standards, and to the recent announcement by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of government moves to standardize public examinations for schoolchildren.

Alternative examination procedures, particularly those that allow students to see their examination "themes" before they take the papers, are at the heart of Sir Keith's continuing dissatisfaction with some CNA-validated degrees, such as the sociology and applied social studies degrees at the Polytechnic of North London.

The Inspectorate published a critical report of the degrees last autumn, embarrassing the CNA, which had just praised the department running them and leading Sir Keith to say that he was considering an inquiry into the design, validation, and teaching of all non-university degrees.

White-collar pay deals average 6%

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government last night was examining embarrassing evidence that civil servants were to receive a 6 per cent pay increase this year, twice the limit in its guidelines, if their pay is to keep pace with increases in the private sector.

The evidence is in a report compiled by the Office of Manpower Economics that was delivered to the Treasury and trade unions and will form the basis of pay negotiations.

Although the report is supposed to "inform but not constrain" negotiations, the unions will argue that the 500,000 white-collar civil servants should not receive less than the private sector's going rate.

Unions and Whitehall officials last night were refusing to release details of the report. However, it is understood that the key figures for the upper and lower quartile of settlements in the private sector are around 7.5 and 5 per cent respectively.

These figures are important because the negotiations will range between the two figures. The Government will wish to keep the increase close to its 3 per cent limit, especially with negotiations for 900,000 health service workers getting under way.

Union officials will discuss the report at a meeting on Tuesday; the Cabinet is also expected to examine it next week.

Britain sails to protect the Gulf

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Four Royal Navy mine-hunter vessels are sailing to the Mediterranean to be on hand should movement of ships in the Strait of Hormuz be restricted.

About 20 per cent of the non-Communist world's supplies of oil pass through the strait and Whitehall is concerned about the continuing tension between Iran and Iraq and the possible risk in the strait.

The four mine-hunters were due to take part in a Nato exercise in the Mediterranean in May. However, the Ministry of Defence confirmed yesterday that they were sent there early to be readily available to assist in the Gulf if they are needed.

A ministry spokesman said it had no reason to suppose an attempt to close the strait of Hormuz was likely of the moment. However, there was concern about continuing tension in the area.

Iran has repeatedly threatened that it would close the strait if Iraqi military attacks on its oil installations prevented it from exporting oil.

Britain also has two vessels in the Indian Ocean, within easy reach of the Gulf. They are the destroyer HMS Glamorgan and the Type 22 frigate HMS Brazen.

Three of the four mine-hunters are of the Ton class. They are HMS Brinton, Gylfarg, and Kirkistoun. The fourth is a coastal minesweeper/mine-hunter, HMS Wilton.

President Reagan has committed the United States to ensuring that the Strait of Hormuz remains open to international shipping and an American carrier battle group is based on the USS Midway in the Indian Ocean.

The Strait of Hormuz is about 25 miles wide at its narrowest point and is very deep. Western military circles believe that even a few mines may be enough to deter merchant shipping from entering the strait.

Police station questioning held legal

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The police practice of taking suspects to the police station because questioning there will be more likely to produce a confession is legal, the House of Lords ruled yesterday.

The Law Lords unanimously dismissed an appeal by Mrs Marion Holgate-Mohammed against the chief constable of Hampshire whom she had unsuccessfully tried to sue for wrongful arrest without warrant.

Lord Diplock said that the officer who arrested Mrs Holgate-Mohammed "thought she would be more likely to confess to what he had reasonable cause to believe to be the truth if she was arrested and taken for questioning to the police station."

The question was whether he was right, when making the arrest under the power conferred by the Criminal Law Act, 1967, to consider that factor.

There was on inevitable conflict "between the public interest in preserving the liberty of the individual and the public interest in the detection of crime and the bringing to justice of those who commit it", he said.

No one could be arrested without a warrant unless the constable had reasonable cause to suspect him guilty of an arrestable offence and in the

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.20, Belgium 1.10, Canada 1.10, Denmark 1.10, France 1.10, Germany 1.10, Greece 1.10, Hong Kong 1.10, India 1.10, Italy 1.10, Japan 1.10, Korea 1.10, Malaysia 1.10, New Zealand 1.10, Norway 1.10, Portugal 1.10, Singapore 1.10, South Africa 1.10, Sweden 1.10, Switzerland 1.10, Taiwan 1.10, Thailand 1.10, United Kingdom 1.10, USA 1.10, West Germany 1.10, Yugoslavia 1.10.

Ombudsman complains he has 'less power than any in the world'

By Robin Young

The British Ombudsman has the least adequate powers of any in the world, the retiring Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, Sir Cecil Clothier, suggests in his last annual report, published today.

Sir Cecil says that Britain is alone among the 100 countries with national ombudsmen in not allowing the Ombudsman to initiate his own investigations. He also regrets that no government has accepted the strong recommendations of successive select committees that he should be able to investigate personnel and contractual or commercial matters.

This restriction, Sir Cecil says, is peculiar to Britain, and in part only to England, Wales and Scotland since in Northern Ireland the Parliamentary Commissioner is able to examine personnel matters.

"I have felt it a reflection on a parliamentary democracy which prides itself on its considerate attitude towards its citizens that this country alone should impose such a restriction," Sir Cecil writes.

He adds that in five years in office he has also lost faith in the "familiar arguments" which "I have often deployed" that access to the Ombudsman should only be through members of Parliament.

Those dissatisfied with the ultimate response from their MPs, Sir Cecil suggests, should have the right to bring their complaint to the Ombudsman. It would be unlikely to lead to a large increase in acceptable complaints, but would be an

improvement on the present system, Sir Cecil says.

Nearly half the work of his term of office, he calculates, has been concerned with complaints about tax and social security. In more than half those cases, investigation showed that mistakes had been made.

Sir Cecil blames legal complexities but adds that these are inevitable. "One can only try to have a good system for investigating allegations of error and providing a remedy when the allegations are well-founded."

In 1983 the Parliamentary Commissioner dealt with 809 complaints. The number of full investigations completed was 198, of which 83 were found fully justified and 72 partly justified.

Of 51 complaints against the Department of Health and Social Security which the

Ombudsman investigated in 1983, three led to changes in DHSS practice.

Computer programs were rewritten so that cheques to cover two benefits are now clearly annotated with the dates for which each has been paid.

The DHSS abandoned carbon-copy forms for applications for industrial disablement benefit which had led to delays in making payments.

Among 39 complaints against the Inland Revenue investigated, one led the Revenue to drop a demand for £37,000 PAYE claimed from an employer who had received an assessment for four years' arrears after being told by the tax office that subsistence payments to his workers would not be taxable.

Another investigation in which mismanagement was proved led to a remission of just £14.

But in another case the Ombudsman dismissed an accountant's claim that the Revenue had tried to force him into bankruptcy by delaying tax repayments due to his clients.

Five complaints were investigated against the Ministry of Agriculture, but two were dismissed. In one of those a farmer had written more than 100 letters of complaint over ten years, alleging that the Ministry had not done what it should to stop the spread of ragwort on his land.

Sir Cecil concluded that the farmer "had resorted to exaggeration and abuse", dismissed the complaint, and commended the Ministry for the patience it had shown.



Sir Cecil Clothier: 'Hampered by restrictions'.

Public may vet law complaints

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Consumer demand will force the legal profession to involve laymen in its complaints procedures, according to a leading official of the Law Society of Scotland.

Mr Kenneth Pritchard, its secretary, said that the legal profession should not oppose such changes.

"Probably within the next two years we will have lay members on our complaints committee, not because they can add or do anything but because I believe the consumer movement will demand a lay element to see justice is being done."

Lawyers should not fear the involvement of the public, Mr Pritchard said. They would do an excellent job and bring a desirable measure of objectivity.

"I don't believe for one moment we should resist the introduction of a lay element. I believe it will come."

Under pressure to reform its complaints procedures, the Law Society of England and Wales is considering including laymen after the Claville Davies affair, which involved a solicitor who was struck off for gross professional misconduct after over-charging a client by £131,000.

The society's own internal report on the affair condemned its handling of the case as a "disgrace".

Under plans to be considered at the society's next council meeting in April, it is proposed that two laymen and two solicitors who are not council members should be brought in to provide an independent element in the investigation of complaints.

It is also suggested that a national scheme be set up, possibly through local societies, in which solicitors would be specially assigned to interview complainants and advise them.

Royal Court day of decision

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Theatrical luminaries of the nature of Samuel Beckett, Sir Michael Redgrave, and Sir Peter Hall have set themselves in the ranks of its supporters, but the Royal Court Theatre remains pessimistic about the fate which will be outlined to it today.

The theatre, home of the English Stage Company for 28 years, is likely to be one of the best known names on the list of grants announced by the Arts Council as part of a policy of shifting funds from London to the regions.

The London stage, which Mr Max Stafford-Clark, its artistic director, describes as "the National Theatre of new writing", relies on £483,000 from the council and £21,000 from the Greater London Council. If the Arts Council grant disappears or is cut substantially, a number of members of the council's own advisory drama panel are expected to resign in protest at the action.

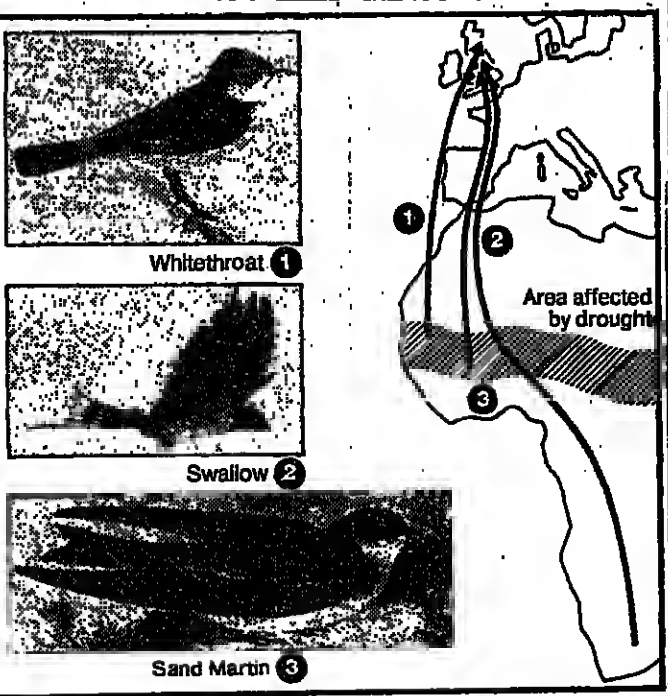
With the abolition of the GLC threatening what remains of the theatre's income, the prospect of closure seems greater than at any period in the company's history, though there are those who are convinced that a last-minute deal will emerge to enable it to survive.

In recent years, the Royal Court has cut its main-hall productions from eight or nine a year to four, and its small upstairs hall from eight or nine to three so that it can live within its grants.

It attracts average audiences of 55 per cent capacity, and expects to make a small surplus this year through the popularity of its most recent play, *Tom and Viv*.



Mr Stafford-Clark yesterday: Fate in balance.



Drought takes toll of migrant birds

By Kenneth Gostling

Severe drought south of the Sahara, which has brought starvation and misery to thousands of Africans, is expected to have a marked effect this spring on the number of birds returning to Britain after wintering in the area.

"Our understanding is that this winter's drought has been worse than any other over the last 50 years," Mr Chris Mead, ringing officer of the British Trust for Ornithology, said yesterday.

Among species worst affected are the swallow, white-throat, sedge warbler, redstart and sand martin.

Oxfam has asked the trust for

all the information it has in the area to aid its own efforts in the area.

During the last severe drought in the late 1960s the bird populations which are expected to be affected again, were depleted by about two thirds. The white-throat population has recovered only slightly.

"Global weather patterns are the problem," Mr Mead said.

"The Sahel drought has happened on and off over a long time. The Sahara has got bigger anyway and climatic changes are causing this increasing spread southwards and affecting the human population as well."

Teachers warned about cane

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Head teachers in primary and secondary schools were advised yesterday by one of their unions to use the cane less and often to move towards its eventual abolition.

New guidelines on discipline, issued by the National Association of Head Teachers, which has more than 20,000 members, also say that it is highly inadvisable for men to administer corporal punishment to girls.

"Under no circumstances should corporal punishment be administered to girls from the age of puberty onwards, except on the hand," the association says. "In the case of girls below the age of puberty, the punishment administered should be only such as would be used by a reasonable and caring parent."

The advice comes at a time of confusion in schools about the subject. The European Court of Human Rights has ruled that children may not be beaten against their parents' wishes. As a result, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, issued a White Paper saying that parents' wishes must be respected but rejecting a complete ban.

However, the law has not yet been changed so teachers are technically still able to wield the cane. Yesterday, leaders of the association said it would have been much better if Sir Keith had outlawed corporal punishment because the European Court was bound to do so.

"The Secretary of State should have the courage of his convictions and ban it," Mr John Swallow, president of the association and head of Ongar School in Essex, said.



Met on its mettle: The Princess of Wales yesterday receiving a few handy hints on mob control, the handling of street disputes and self-defence during a display at Peel Centre police training ground, Hendon, north London.

A police recruit, Mr Robert Earl, aged 21, presented the royal guest with a silver-

plated police whistle and chain and a half-size truncheon.

The Princess of Wales's keen interest in the display, which included a mounted police charge, resulted in her visit running behind schedule because of her insistence on speaking to those taking part. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

House prices rise by 14% a year

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

House prices in Britain are rising at an annual rate of 14 per cent compared with an increase of 12 per cent for last year, the Nationwide Building Society announced yesterday.

Its latest house price index shows that the annual increase remains well ahead of the estimated rise in retail prices (5 per cent) and annual earnings (7 per cent).

In the first quarter of this year, before the effects of the reduction in the mortgage rate and Budget changes could be

felt, house prices in Britain increased on average by 3.5 per cent.

The average price of all properties has risen to £29,690. During the first quarter there was a 1 per cent reduction in prices recorded in Scotland and no change in the northern region of England, while the West Midlands and outer metropolitan area showed an increase of 4 per cent and Greater London and the outer South-east an increase of 5 per cent.

DETACHED HOUSE AVERAGE PRICES, JANUARY - MARCH 1984		
	Modern	Older
Scotland	36,310	34,300
N Ireland	33,620	35,340
North	35,340	36,250
North-West	37,340	40,250
Yorkshire	34,980	36,710
Wales	36,280	32,150
West Midlands	36,250	38,250
East Midlands	33,750	30,970
East Anglia	39,720	44,050
South-West	42,720	43,520
Outer South-East	45,130	52,630
Greater London	61,820	64,570
United Kingdom	42,000	44,760

* Insufficient sample

'Gay Jesus' hint in film condemned

Leading churchmen and religious historians condemned a new television series to be shown on Channel 4 next month which implies that Jesus could have been a homosexual. They claim the three-part series, called *Jesus - The Evidence*, and made by London Weekend Television, is distorted and unreliable.

The series also asks questions such as: did Jesus exist? Did the miracles ever happen and could the healing miracles be explained by hypnosis? Did Jesus rise from the dead? and, did Matthew, Mark, Luke and John really write the gospels?

The three hour-long programmes will go on air on Sundays from April 8, but already they are causing a furore in church circles. So far, more than 40 leading theologians and church leaders have signed a joint statement strongly regretting the imbalance in the LWT series.

The series' production team said yesterday that there would be a wide-ranging televised debate when the series ended so that protesters could put their case and points of view.

Magazine marks a century

By Alan Hamilton

The toast yesterday in the South Bank office block that houses the IPC Magazine empire was the chase, the turf, and the road. *Horse and Hound* magazine, the weekly Bible of all who take their sport in the saddle, was celebrating its centenary.

Horse and Hound was founded in 1884 as "a magazine of agriculture and sport", with a 2d cover price.

Now at 80p, and with a 75,000 circulation, it still claims to be Britain's only weekly covering the entire sporting spectrum of the horse.

The anniversary was marked by a celebratory dinner last night attended by Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips.

The editor, Mr Michael Clayton, a former BBC reporter, whose relaxation is hunting, takes a detached view of royal participation in equestrian events.

"We are a serious newspaper," he said. "If Princess Anne falls off a horse or Prince Philip overturns while carriage-driving, we will report it as a matter of fact."

He added: "We have every reason for optimism. The appeal of the horse as a means of getting out into the countryside, away from towns which are becoming steadily less attractive to live in, can only increase."

'Nasties' evidence in doubt

The survey that claimed that nearly half of children aged seven to sixteen had seen a horrific video film has been questioned by evidence which shows that children do not know the difference between television programmes and films.

Two psychologists from Aston University were as concerned about the research produced by Dr Clifford Hill, of Oxford Polytechnic, that they took his questionnaire into schools - but changed one crucial aspect. They substituted some fabricated film titles for real films.

The survey reported yesterday that 68 per cent of 11-year-olds claim to have seen films which do not exist. The psychologists said: "Our opinion is that Dr Hill's questionnaire is far too confusing for even 11-year-olds in junior schools."

The two, Dr Guy Cumberbatch and Mr Paul Bates, said: "Frankly we found it embarrassing to waste the time of children and teachers on it."

The researchers say that their evidence is so serious that it questions the original survey. After administering the questionnaire to five classes of 11-year-olds, Dr Cumberbatch and Mr Bates said: "The pattern of results was so stable that we could see no point in continuing."

The Bill which seeks to outlaw "video nasties" is now in the House of Lords.

Ronay laments lack of first-rate pubs

"Pub crawling" is a dispiriting business for Egon Ronay's inspectors. For the grand inquisitor's 1984 *Guinness Pub Guide*, published today, they made their way to more than 2,700 recommended hostilities and found only 947, just over a third, that they thought worthy of inclusion.

"The sad truth is that we have to keep digging even more deeply and widely with very poor results," Mr Ronay laments. "The water-tight coverage of certain areas is not our fault but that of the pubs."

So it is that the home of Newcastle Brown is judged to have but one public house worth mentioning. Even then it fares better than much of Yorkshire, the supposed home of good beer. Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield are all judged devoid of commendable public houses, and so are Keighley, Halifax, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Doncaster, and Scunthorpe.

In London, the Ronay inspectors tested 62 public houses newly recommended to them, but only eight were thought worth an entry.

Mr Ronay judges public houses more by the food they serve than the beer, but says that the importance of food sales in public houses is greater than ever.

Nearly nine-tenths of the public houses included in the book said that they would not be financially viable without the sale of food. Two thirds said that more than three quarters of the food they served was "home-made", but elsewhere, Mr Ronay says, that phrase was used to describe "a few salad leaves lying limply in the contents of some convenience pack."

Some recommended public houses serve bar food that is not just very good but "exquisite". Mr Ronay says, producing dishes that would be worthy of starred restaurants in his *Hotel and Restaurant Guide*.

The Rhysdysce Inn at Whitney-on-Wye is chosen as Pub of the Year, commended for "charming accommodation, marvellous bar food, and authentic atmosphere".

Egon Ronay's *Guinness Pub Guide 1984 to Food and Accommodation*. (Mitchell Beazley, £3.95).

Football ban on mud attack boy

A committee chaired by a Justice of the Peace has banned Anthony Green, aged 11, of Bowland Crescent, Dunstable, from playing football until 1985. He threw mud at a referee and his friend, Paul Quinn, who owned up to calling the official a "walley" was suspended until just before the beginning of next season.

The sentences, imposed by Bedfordshire Football Association, have been described as savage by the boys' league. An appeal is planned to the Football Association.

The incident happened in the changing room after Dunstable Dynamo 11-year-olds lost 5-2 to Lewsey Centre in a Chiltern League game. The club was asked to name the culprits, but no one came forward until the team was threatened with suspension.

Lawyers ordered to be struck off

The Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal in London yesterday ordered five solicitors to be struck off the Roll of Solicitors.

They were David Edgar Abbott Cooke, of London, Peter Robert Madge, of Cardiff, Giles Adrian Esler, of Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, Thomas James Stuart Cook, of Christchurch, Dorset, and Christopher Anthony Goddard, of Colchester, Essex.

Fears about borrowing are natural enough but at Sterling Life we understand those fears.

By combining the benefits of long term mortgage finance with the security of life assurance we believe we have gone a long way to ease your worries.

The Loan.

- Loans from £2,000 to £20,000 which can be used for almost any purpose and will be secured on your home.
- Choose between a 10 or 15 year loan.

Will borrowing money create more problems for you than it solves?

- There are no initial fees or costs.
- Tax relief is available on qualifying loans.
- Interest rate is 1.21% per month - A.P.R. 15.5% (variable).

The Assurance.

- Life assurance which not only repays the loan should you die before maturity of the policy, but can also provide your dependants with a substantial cash sum.
- Payment protection insurance should you fall ill or suffer an accident which prevents you from working.
- Premiums are £7.90 for a man aged 25 and £7.98 for a man of 40 per £1,000 sum assured.

We think you will agree this is a loan worth having. If you would like more details, including a personal quotation, please fill in the coupon.

To: Sterling Life Ltd, FREEPOST, Sterling House, 8 Station Road, Reading RG1 1BR. (No stamp required). Tel: 0734-584611. Answering service outside office hours.

Name _____ Address _____

Tel. No. _____ Age _____

Property purchased for £ _____ in 19 _____ Estimated present value £ _____ Estimated amount outstanding on mortgage £ _____ How much do you wish to borrow _____

(minimum £2,000) £ _____ over 10 years _____ over 15 years _____

17/83/97

Sterling
Sterling Life Limited
A subsidiary of Anglo Trust plc

PARLIAMENT March 29 1984

Miners must be enabled to go to work

COAL DISPUTE

The overwhelming majority of British people, except the Labour Party, supported police action against miners pickets, Mr Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said during a question time to the Commons.

She added that it was an upside down world in which Opposition MPs blamed the police for enabling law-abiding miners to go to work while endorsing the action of those who attempted to prevent them going to work.

She described as "nonsense" a claim by one Labour MP that her Government's policies were bound to produce unrest throughout the country.

Mr Anthony Farel (Stockport, C) started the exchanges when he said: Did the Prime Minister see on television this morning Mr Eric Heffer, the chairman of the Labour Party, give his support to mass pickets?

Would she assure those miners wanting to work and produce coal at a price which people can afford, that they have the support and respect of the vast majority of this nation? (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: I wholly agree that those miners who want to go to their

work in order to produce coal which has a great future, because that industry has a great future, must be enabled to go about their law-abiding duties peacefully.

I believe the overwhelming majority of people in this country, except perhaps the Labour Party, are behind the police in the excellent work they are doing.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) It is clear when one looks at the situation in London Transport yesterday, the marches and demonstrations in London today, and what is happening in Liverpool and throughout with working people generally - (Conservative laughter) - that the draconian policies of this Government are pregnant with violence and an election of a Tory Government of this type is bound to produce unrest throughout the country.

Mrs Thatcher: Nonsense. In respect of the action by London Transport yesterday, most commuters were determined to get to work and did so. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Mr Michael Hirst (Stratford-on-Avon, C) Has she seen reports of the speech made last week by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, in which he said that the Government of Self-Employed in which he recognised the importance of small business?



Flannery: Policies bound to produce unrest.

His apparent conversion would sound less opportunist and more convincing if his side of the House was prepared to recognise and welcome the many measures in this year's Budget for assisting small business.

Mrs Thatcher: Not only is the budget designed to help small business, it is designed to assist all business, particularly in taking off the National Insurance surcharge, which Labour put on in the first place.

Mrs Angela Rumbold (Mitcham and Morden, C) The day of disruption we had yesterday in London caused by striking London Transport workers caused not only disruption to the people trying to get to work but great damage to the capital's commercial and industrial life.

Mrs Thatcher: Those who embarked upon that day of disruption are not concerned with the commercial success of our capital. Most people were determined to see it was business as usual.

Thatcher's EEC ideals yet to be achieved

EUROPE

There were still very great differences between Britain and her European Community partners to be resolved, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions in response to Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, who asked what was the narrow divide that still existed between Mrs Thatcher and what she felt was reasonable to ask from the other EEC members.

Some people (said Dr Owen) would find it easier to understand her ideas for the EEC if every now and then they got the feeling that she was prepared to listen a bit more to some of the other European leaders.

Mrs Thatcher: By even asking that question he indicates he does not understand the kind of negotiations we were having on the Community budget.

They are about two things. First, a continuous system which will ensure for a long time that system has been difficult to negotiate.

Second, they are about the starting figure for that system which would determine what would happen in the future.

There are still great differences between us to be resolved. They are not possible to quantify, as Dr Owen would know if he understood the negotiations we are carrying out.

Mr Enoch Powell (Oxford, South, OUP): When the Prime Minister reflects upon the point which has been reached between the UK and the rest of the EEC, will she bear in mind that what we have achieved is fundamental differences are up for resolution, nothing is commoner than for the issue to be disguised as if it were a quarrel about details and small sums of money, such as a little, 'this' and 'that' over £500?

Mrs Thatcher: It is in money terms about a great deal more than that. It is about the whole system and a permanent system and getting a fundamentally equitable system of sharing the burdens of financing the Common Market.

I agree with him it is about even more than that. Many of us had far greater ideas for the EEC than have yet been achieved. We shall continue to work at them. We believe other matters, financial and agricultural, have to be settled first.

Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written answer that the UK's net payments to the EEC from January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1983, taking into account refunds received, amounted to £4,777m.

Two days for Bill on London Transport

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Trade Union Bill, completion of report stage.

Tuesday: Debate on Opposition motion on investment in education. Debate on current negotiations in the EEC.

Wednesday and Thursday: London Regional Transport Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Childs Abduction Bill, remaining Offices (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Video Recordings Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: London Docklands Railway Bill, third reading. Repatriation of Prisoners Bill, report. Straw and Stubbs During Prohibition Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on interest rates.

Thursday: Housing and Building Control Bill, third reading. Debate on a fixed date for Easter.

Difficult decisions facing dairy industry

AGRICULTURE

Nobody could be happy about the prospects facing the dairy industry but difficult decisions had to be taken. The European Community could not continue overproducing so much milk, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during Commons questions.

He added that the industry would have a difficult time ahead and the Government would be issuing guidance as soon as possible and offering what help it could when the EEC directives on cutting milk production were finalized.

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribbles, C) asked Mr Jopling to make transitional arrangements for dairy farmers in the proposed cut in milk production. He said the industry faced a cut of 10 per cent in production and incomes and needed special hardship compensation over a transitional period.

Mr Jopling: The agreement on restructuring milk production provides for a transitional Jopling 1984/85, when the guaranteed quantity free of levy will be set at 98.2m tonnes. In 1985/86 the quantity will fall to 97.2m tonnes.

The cut implicit in the transitional year about to begin is slightly over 6 per cent and not 10 per cent. As for compensation, he should remember that one of the reasons why we are having to take such difficult steps is because the EEC has no more money at the moment.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford South, Lab): Will he confirm that as usual in the UK we will monitor the

cuts in production and the super levy? Would he not agree that other member countries are not so eager to do that? Will he ensure that the Community sets up proper arrangements to monitor and administer the super levy to other countries as well as in the UK?

Mr Jopling: I recognise what he says and can say that all the sales of milk are covered by the levy system without any exemption such as off-farm sales.

In discussions on the detailed application, we will ensure that they are implemented throughout the Community. He should consider there is the new weapon of disallowance which the Commission is becoming more and more accustomed to use.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) asked what quota arrangements had been made since the system started next Monday and there was considerable uncertainty in the dairy industry.

Mr Jopling: We are currently having urgent talks with the industry about the implementation of measures. Urgent talks are also taking place in Brussels in the Special Committee on Agriculture. I expect when I return to Brussels tomorrow and Saturday we will be discussing again the measures to implement the scheme.

Mr Paul Hawkins (Norfolk South, C): The dairy farmers have had three years of warning of the great increase in the mountains of butter and dairy produce and therefore the call by the NFU president for a three-year phase-in should be considered in relation to this.

Mr Jopling: It is true that the

figure of 97.2m tonnes which is the standard quantity we are working to in the Community is the figure produced in 1981 plus 1 per cent. It is on that basis that the whole thing has been put. Warnings were issued and the guaranteed threshold was introduced to try to create a weapon to deal with overproduction.

Mr Jopling: It would not have been realistic to have a three year transitional period. The NFU asked for that and we negotiated one year. It is necessary for the dairy industry to grapple with the difficulties of over-supply and the massive over-production and surpluses which exist in the EEC.

I hope, given the one year transitional period, that this will be of help in easing the difficult decisions which have to be taken straightaway.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C): Why are we, who are not self-sufficient in milk products, taking two and half times the cut in dairy products of the French who are the biggest surplusers in Europe? Could he not fight a little harder for Britain?

Mr Jopling: In 1982 we reached 131 per cent self-sufficiency in solids non-fat and 100 per cent self-sufficiency in butter fat, taking New Zealand imports into account.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devon, C): Will he take account of the situation facing those dairy farmers in the middle of expansion, having already invested money in new buildings? They are now in considerable difficulties.

Mr Jopling: We are keeping a national reserve in order to deal with hard cases of just that sort.

MP complains about police questioning

POLICE

A Labour MP said it had been reported to him that the police had asked miners how they had voted in the last election and how they would vote if there had been only one Conservative and Communist parties to choose between.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) seeking an emergency debate, said that the National Union of Mineworkers branch secretary at Kellingley Colliery in his constituency had told him last night about the police questioning of his constituents.

A Conservative MP said that he did not believe it and Mr Lofthouse said that that was why he should be important and necessary that the House should hear about it direct, rather than through the press.

Mr Lofthouse said that his constituents were taken to Mansfield Police Station on Tuesday, photographed and interviewed by plain clothes officers.

He had been told that they had also been asked how they had voted in the election of the President of the NUM (Mr Arthur Scargill). They had been asked several questions about the local NUM branch secretary at Kellingley. They had also been asked a silly question about whether they knew that Mr Scargill drove round in a Jaguar.

I am not a police basher (said) and I believe that policemen are playing their part in maintaining law and order. They have a job to do and have undoubtedly been doing it and certainly have been doing it under instructions, but it must give the House and country great concern if these allegations are true.

I am not in a position to say that they are. It was in the interest of the House that the truth should come out, for the benefit of the police and of the men questioned. None of them wanted to see a situation of anarchy and it was time there was an investigation.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that Mr Lofthouse had made serious allegations but the matter was not appropriate for discussion under the rule about emergency debates.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) said later that opportunities to discuss the serious situation in the Yorkshire-Nottinghamshire coalfield were limited and he asked that next Thursday's debate on the Easter adjournment should be extended to allow for such a discussion.

The Speaker said the debate was limited to three hours.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan, C) suggested that Mr Lofthouse should repeat his allegations outside the House or report them to the Chief Constable so that there could be a full investigation.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Mr Lofthouse said that some of the men had repeated the statements on television. He was not personally saying that the questions had been asked but was telling the House the men had had the questions put to them.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply that in response to representations from Nottinghamshire County Council, other local authorities and a number of Conservative MPs from Nottinghamshire seats, he proposed to exempt from holdback the additional part of a local authority's expenditure in 1983-84 which arose from the policing of the miners' industrial action.

Mr Lofthouse: I am not a police basher.

Ratepayers suffering oppression

SPENDING

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, announced in the Commons that figures produced that day showed the personal disposable income in 1983 was three per cent above the fourth quarter of 1982. That was higher than at any time under Labour, she said in reply to questions by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition.

Mr Kinnock, in the exchanges, said: Does she stand for town hall not Whitehall and accept the freedom of local government as one of the twin pillars of our constitution?

If she does, why is she capping cutting and centralising all government on a scale that is utterly incompatible with any realistic notion of democracy in the locality, for the locality and by the locality?

Mrs Thatcher: It is the Government's duty to be in charge of the economy and public expenditure of this country and to be in charge of the overall level of taxation levied upon our citizens. It is a traditional role of Parliament to protect the citizen.

There is not the slightest shadow of doubt that there is oppression of ratepayers by the large amount of rates that have been levied because of high public expenditure. That view was endorsed last night by a majority of 123.

Mr Kinnock: As it is the Prime Minister's responsibility to be aware of the overall level of taxation, why is her Government levying more tax than any other Government in British history?

If the Government is responsible for the citizen, why is she introducing and adopting powers that mean that cuts in services inflict deprivation and disadvantage and even danger on the weakest people in our community?

Mrs Thatcher: Local government is spending well above the Government target. If they are in fact choosing to cut on some of the weakest sections, it is up to the local people to say what they choose to spend on.

preselection "caucus" took place to determine how votes should be cast.

It is to call a meeting between its leaders and Labour leaders to consider the 1988 agreement between the two parties, which defines their relationship, including the number of Labour candidates the Co-op is allowed to sponsor.

At present there are seven Labour MPs backed by the Co-op, which has also made £15,000 annual donations to the party in recent years. Any threat to the agreement would be viewed seriously on either side.

In a private letter to the executive Mr David Wise, secretary of the Co-operative Union, alleged that some constituency delegations to the selection conference were unrepresentative, with trade union delegates claiming a larger proportion of places than their strength on the general management committee entitled them to.

He alleged that tactics were employed to ensure that local party representatives consisted of NUM nominees, that a preselection caucus took place,

prepared to go to Looe.

Mr Kenderdine told the jury that there was a suggestion in cross-examination of witnesses that those officers involved in the struggle, knowing of Mr Davey's long record of crime and violence, were perhaps "somewhat fearing their own safety or were perhaps moved by some sort of revenge or victimization".

The inquest was adjourned for the jury to consider its verdict.

The great majority of pardons are for non-custodial offences. Since 1979, there have been 811 pardons for non-custodial offences, mainly summary offences, and on average one a year for custodial with one each in 1981 and 1982.

The commonest reason for a pardon is that the offence was found technically to have been impossible.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Mr Foster, who comes from Nottingham, was plainly innocent and his convictions obviously unsafe.

The great majority of pardons are for non-custodial offences. Since 1979, there have been 811 pardons for non-custodial offences, mainly summary offences, and on average one a year for custodial with one each in 1981 and 1982.

The commonest reason for a pardon is that the offence was found technically to have been impossible.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Mr Foster, who comes from Nottingham, was plainly innocent and his convictions obviously unsafe.

The great majority of pardons are for non-custodial offences. Since 1979, there have been 811 pardons for non-custodial offences, mainly summary offences, and on average one a year for custodial with one each in 1981 and 1982.

The commonest reason for a pardon is that the offence was found technically to have been impossible.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Mr Foster, who comes from Nottingham, was plainly innocent and his convictions obviously unsafe.

Pardon not acquittal court rules

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

A person convicted of a crime and later pardoned is not necessarily acquitted of the offence, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

The royal pardon, which is given on the Home Secretary's recommendation, only removes "the pain of punishment", Lord Justice Watkins, with Lord Justice May and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, ruled.

Lord Justice Watkins was giving the court's reasons for its ruling earlier this week in the case of Mr Barry Foster, aged 37, a man of low intelligence who was sent to a mental hospital after admitting sex crimes he could not possibly have committed.

The court held that his pardon in 1982, four years after he was sent to Rampton for rape and attempted rape, did not automatically have the effect of quashing the convictions.

In the case of Mr Foster, however, the judges said the convictions should be quashed after hearing that another man had confessed to the offences and had been jailed for life in 1981.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Mr Foster, who comes from Nottingham, was plainly innocent and his convictions obviously unsafe.

The great majority of pardons are for non-custodial offences. Since 1979, there have been 811 pardons for non-custodial offences, mainly summary offences, and on average one a year for custodial with one each in 1981 and 1982.

The commonest reason for a pardon is that the offence was found technically to have been impossible.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Mr Foster, who comes from Nottingham, was plainly innocent and his convictions obviously unsafe.

The great majority of pardons are for non-custodial offences. Since 1979, there have been 811 pardons for non-custodial offences, mainly summary offences, and on average one a year for custodial with one each in 1981 and 1982.

The commonest reason for a pardon is that the offence was found technically to have been impossible.

Lord Justice Watkins said that Mr Foster, who comes from Nottingham, was plainly innocent and his convictions obviously unsafe.

The great majority of pardons are for non-custodial offences. Since 1979, there have been 811 pardons for non-custodial offences, mainly summary offences, and on average one a year for custodial with one each in 1981 and 1982.



Sheffield steel: Captain Sam Salt (left) and Captain David Hart-Dyke at the laying of the keel (in the air) for a new HMS Sheffield to replace the ship lost in the Falklands conflict.

Cathedral burial for Mary Rose victim

A special burial for the 700 members of the crew of the Mary Rose, the Tudor warship that sank in the Solent 439 years ago, will be held at Portsmouth Cathedral on July 19, the anniversary of the sinking. The bones of one of the victims, recovered from the hull during excavation work, will be interred at the cathedral under a simple slab of Welsh slate bearing a Tudor rose. Other human remains will be laid to rest at the Royal Naval Hospital at Gosport, Hampshire.

The Provost of Portsmouth, the Very Rev. David Stancliffe, and the Chief Executive of the Mary Rose Trust have spent two years deliberating over the form of the service.

Free directory inquiries for disabled people

TELECOM BILL

Should British Telecom decide to levy a charge for use of the directory inquiries service, the Government would take action to see that the blind and disabled who could not use telephone directories, would not be at a financial disadvantage, Lord Glenamara, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Services and the Government spokesman said during the third reading of the Telecommunications Bill in the Lords.

He moved an amendment which was agreed that a licence should include a condition requiring that directory information services should be provided without charge for subscribers who were blind or otherwise disabled.

He said that the amendment had been made in response to concern expressed during the report stage of the Bill, that such protection should be made statutory.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (L) said no one had yet produced a satisfactory system for identifying those to whom the dispensation would apply and the Royal National Institute for the Blind was uneasy about the situation.

It was a difficult problem. Had the Government an explanation of the scheme that would not be decided until British Telecom concluded they wished to levy a charge for the directory inquiry service?

Mr Jopling: I have made clear that the Irish demand for a future extension of milk production to be taken into account is unacceptable and so it is.

Mr Geraint Howells (Cardiff and Pembroke North, L) asked if

borne by the livestock and dairy sector of the UK.

Why, when Britain joined the Community, should Britain be expected to take as part of her quota the full amount of butter coming from New Zealand?

Mr Jopling: He would be wrong to suggest that the burden of the arrangements will fall on Britain.

Throughout the Community one finds that farmers are dissatisfied. The leader of the main French farmers' union had said yesterday that the French Government had yielded too much and that France's partners in the EEC had not accepted the same sacrifices.

Mr Eric Deakin (Walthamstow, Lab) asked how the cost of the proposed agriculture package would compare with that for the current year. If it was likely to be higher, how could Mr Jopling square that with the Prime Minister's assurance two weeks ago that, as a precondition for agreeing on budgetary reform and increase in own resources, agricultural spending would have to be cut?

Mr Jopling: Whether or not the cost of the CAP in 1984 exceeds the Budget remains to be seen because market circumstances could yet change. If necessary, cost saving measures would have to be taken later in the year as they were last year.

● The EEC Commission is to discuss cod quotas with the Norwegians before the next meeting of the Council of Fisheries Ministers on May 24. Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said to the Commons.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby, Lab) had asked what proposal there was for relaxing the full rigour of a cod quota which meant that Grimsby vessels catching more than 125 tonnes had to stay in dock until next week to unload an quota of cod.

What proposal is there the added for negotiating an extra supply of cod with Norway?

Mr MacGregor: We have a commitment from the Commission to do all they can in discussions with Norway.

According to the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, the report was an "ill informed, biased piece of republican propaganda. On behalf of the people I represent, I repudiate it."

He saw it as intruding into Britain's domestic affairs to its call for the governments of Britain and the Irish Republic to introduce a power-sharing political system. "There will never be a day when the Protestants will want to put their necks under the heel of a Dublin government," he added.

Introducing his report, Mr Haagerup said: "We cannot remain indifferent to a situation where not only economic and social conditions but even more so,

"Of course The Economist isn't elitist. Nearly every Company Chairman I know seems to read it"

J. E. Aisher,
Marley plc.
D. I. Allport,
Metal Box plc.
John D. Ambler,
Texaco Ltd.
D. V. Atterton,
Foseco Minsep plc.
E. G. Beaumont,
Bunzl plc.
J. M. Beckett,
F. W. Woolworth plc.
H. P. N. Benson CBE, MC,
Davy Corporation.
Sir Austin Bide,
BL Public Limited Company.
M. G. Bird,
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd.
Viscount Blakenham,
S. Pearson & Son plc.
H. K. Bowden,
Conoco Ltd.
Nigel Broackes,
Trafalgar House plc.
Sir Adrian Cadbury,
Cadbury Schweppes plc.
Michael H. Caine,
Booker McConnell plc.
J. S. Camm,
DRG plc.
S. G. Cameron,
Gallaher Ltd.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Carrington
CH, KCMG, MC,
The General Electric Company plc.
The Lord Cayzer,
British & Commonwealth Shipping.
C. J. Chetwood,
George Wimpey plc.
Trevor E. Chinn,
Lex Service plc.
Sir Robert Clark,
Hill Samuel Group plc.
Sir James Cleminson,
Reckitt & Colman plc.
W. D. Coats,
Coats Patons plc.
Basil E. S. Collins,
Nabisco Brands Ltd.
John Collyear,
AE plc.
Sir Terence Conran,
Habitat/Mothercare plc.
Gilbert A. Cooke,
C. T. Bowring & Co. Ltd.
Sir Kenneth Corfield,
Standard Telephones and Cables plc.
Sir John Cuckney,
Brooke Bond Group plc.
Sir Alan Dalton,
English China Clays plc.

Kenneth Dixon,
Rowntree Mackintosh plc.
Sir James Duncan,
Transport Development Group plc.
Sir William Duncan,
Rolls-Royce Ltd.
P. P. Dunkley MC,
Mitchell Cotts Group.
K. Durham,
Unilever plc.
Basil de Ferranti,
Ferranti plc.
F. G. Flood,
BPB Industries plc.
John Fleming,
Vauxhall Motors Ltd.
A. W. Forster,
Esso UK plc.
The Lord Forte,
Trusthouse Forte.
David Gestetner,
Gestetner Holdings plc.
Sir Arnold Hall,
Hawker Siddeley Group plc.
J. O. Hambro,
Charter Consolidated.
The Lord Hanson,
Hanson Trust.
J. H. Harvey-Jones MBE,
Imperial Chemical Industries plc.
Robert Haslam,
Tate & Lyle plc.
H. J. Heinz II,
H. J. Heinz Co.
H. R. Hewitt,
Johnson Matthey plc.
Sir Maurice Hodgson,
British Home Stores plc.
C. A. Hogg,
Courtaulds plc.
L. J. Holliday,
John Laing plc.
The Viscount Hood,
Petrofina UK Ltd.
Simon Hornby,
W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Nicholas Horsley,
Northern Foods plc.
Sir Alex Jarratt CB,
Reed International plc.
G. C. Kent,
Imperial Group plc.
The Lord King of Wartnaby,
Babcock International plc.
Sir Christophor Laidlaw,
ICL plc.
Sir Hector Laing,
United Biscuits plc.
J. G. S. Longcroft,
Tricentral plc.

Sir Duncan McDonald CBE,
Northern Engineering Industries plc.
Sir Ronald McIntosh KCB,
APV Holdings plc.
Sir Patrick Meaney,
The Rank Organisation plc.
John M. Menzies,
John Menzies plc.
W. N. Menzies-Wilson,
Ocean Transport & Trading plc.
John Milne,
Blue Circle Industries plc.
R. Milner,
Kodak Ltd.
N. M. Mischler,
Hoechst UK Ltd.
D. A. G. Monk,
The Dee Corporation plc.
C. E. Needham,
Coalite Group plc.
Sir David Nicolson F.Eng., MEP,
Rothmans International plc.
D. W. Nickson CBE,
Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc.
Sir Edwin Nixon,
IBM United Kingdom Ltd.
Sir David Orr,
Inchcape plc.
H. Orr-Ewing,
Rank Xerox Ltd.
Sir Austin Pearce CBE,
British Aerospace plc.
D. C. F. Pearson,
Gill & Duffus Group plc.
The Lord Pennock,
BICC plc.
A. R. Pilkington,
Pilkington Brothers plc.
Sir Leslie Porter,
Tesco plc.
Sir Montague Prichard,
Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn
(Holdings) plc.
R. G. Puttick,
Taylor Woodrow Group.
W. M. Pybus,
AAH Holdings plc.
John Michael Raisman CBE,
Shell UK Ltd.
Ken Roberts,
Norcros plc.
Sir John Russell,
Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) Ltd.
Sir John Sainsbury,
J. Sainsbury plc.
The Viscount Sandon T.D.,
Powell Duffryn plc.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Duncan
Sandys,
Lonrho plc.

Ernest W. Saunders,
Guinness Brewing Worldwide.
A. P. Schenk,
C. Czarnikow Ltd.
A. T. Shadforth,
Inco Europe Ltd.
Eric Sharp CBE,
Cable and Wireless plc.
Sir Philip Shelbourne,
Britoil plc.
A. J. Shepperd,
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.
The Lord Sieff of Brimpton,
Marks & Spencer plc.
Cyril Stein,
Ladbroke Group plc.
Jeffrey M. Sterling CBE,
The Peninsular & Oriental Steam
Navigation Co.
Kerry St. Johnston,
Overseas Containers Ltd.
A. N. Stockdale,
Associated Dairies Group plc.
Charles Tidbury,
Whitbread & Co Ltd.
Sam Toy,
Ford Motor Company Ltd.
Sir Anthony Tuke,
Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation.
A. W. Wagstaff,
Tootal Group plc.
Sir Peter Walters,
British Petroleum Company plc.
R. C. Wheeler-Bennett,
Thomas Borthwick & Sons plc.
Sir Frederick Wood,
Croda International plc.
C. T. Wyatt,
Costain Group plc.
F. E. Zollinger,
Imperial Continental Gas Assoc.

Above, you see just a few of our regular readers. (We'd like to thank them for their public support.) We'd be surprised, however, if all of them loved The Economist at first sight. More often than not, it's an acquired taste. Sometimes, it may need three or four issues before the habit takes. But when it does, just look how far it can take you:

The Economist

Mitterrand cuts jobs in crisis hit industries but more may have to go

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Braving increasing unrest among the unions, the French Government yesterday approved plans involving substantial cutbacks in the crisis-ridden steel, coal and shipbuilding industries. Observers still wonder whether the cuts are big enough, however.

In the steel industry, for example, the Government had announced job losses of 20,000, representing one-fifth of the total workforce. By 1987, whereas it had been estimated that at least 30,000 jobs have to be shed over the next couple of years, if the industry was to balance its books by the end of 1985 under EEC directives.

Steel production has already been cut by more than a third over the last decade, and the workforce has been cut by a similar amount, but the industry still made a loss of more than 10 billion francs (£870m) last year.

When the Socialists first came to power, they announced plans to invest 17.5 billion francs in the steel industry, cut 11,000 jobs and increase production to 24 million tons by 1986. In fact, production last year totalled less than 18 million tons and is due to fall even further. Hence the bitter

feelings of betrayal and anger among the workers.

President Mitterrand himself was left to take the unenviable decision at yesterday's Cabinet meeting to abandon the 1.3 billion franc plans for the construction of a universal rolling mill at Grandrange in Lorraine.

The Cabinet had been split down the middle on the issue, with M Laurent Fabius, the Industry Minister, and the Communist ministers firmly backing the project, and M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, and M Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister, equally firmly against it.

Feelings are running particularly high in Lorraine, an area of high unemployment heavily dependent on its declining steel and coal industries. On Wednesday, all the unions representing the steel workers in the area called on their members on strike, the first time such joint action had been taken since 1979.

Violence broke out at Longwy-Haut in Lorraine yesterday, as about 200 steel workers ransacked the new tax office in the town after breaking through the iron railings and dumping a ton of iron on the entrance.

After price increases of 1.4 per cent for the first two months of this year, M Delors admitted earlier this week that the Government was now unlikely to reach its target of 5 per cent inflation for the whole of the year. He is now talking of 6 per cent. That will inevitably have serious repercussions for the Government's "guidelines" for a wage rise of no more than 5 per cent this year.

Further trouble with the unions is likely to arise from the recent "admission" by M Jack Rallic, Communist Minister for Employment, that the number of unemployed could rise by 600,000 to a total of 2.6 million by the end of the year if the rise in unemployment over the past two months continued at its present rate.

For coal, the Cabinet confirmed the Government's decision to maintain public aid to the industry at 6.5 billion francs for the next five years, which will mean a substantial cut in real terms and marks a complete reversal of the Government's earlier policy.

In shipbuilding, the Cabinet confirmed the Government's promise to keep open all five yards, but to reduce their production capacity by 30 per cent over the next two years.

Senghor made first black 'Immortal'

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The Académie Française, hallowed sanctuary of the 40 guardians of the French language, opened the doors of the country's most exclusive club yesterday in its first black member, M Léopold Senghor, a former French Minister and President of Senegal, and a poet and writer of international renown.

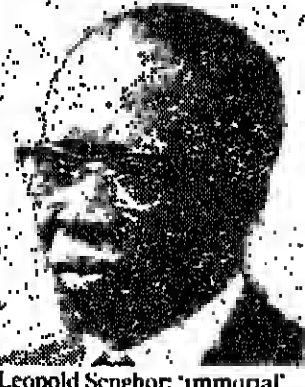
President Mitterrand, in his capacity as "protector" of the Academy, attended the investiture ceremony of the newest "immortal", as the academicians

are known, along with three government ministers and nearly 400 other dignitaries and guests. He was only the second French President to have attended such a ceremony.

The main task of the Académie, founded in 1635 by Louis XIII at the instigation of Cardinal Richelieu, is to keep under constant review the use of the French language, periodically producing books on French grammar and updating the first authoritative dictionary produced by the Academy in 1694.

The eighth and last edition of the dictionary was published in 1935. Work on the ninth has begun, but is proceeding at a snail's pace; the academicians have not yet begun the letter "F". The definitions are adopted during the regular Thursday meetings of the "Immortals", who include distinguished politicians, scientists, churchmen and artists, as well as literary figures.

The only requirement for an academician is French nationality.



Léopold Senghor: 'Immortal'



Controversial MP, Mr Stephen Lusher, who caused an uproar in the Australian federal Parliament after saying the dole should be cut.

Cairo cool over Libyan threat

From Alice Brinlou, Cairo

President Mubarak does not appear to be unduly alarmed by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's threat of a Libyan march on the Egyptian border.

The president told reporters yesterday in Cairo: "We don't consider what the Libyan leader said was important. We are used to his words, we are not nervous. I don't think there is any further escalation of the situation."

Earlier this month, Colonel Gaddafi called for a Libyan march on the Egyptian border to impose unity between the two countries. The march was to begin on Wednesday.

Nevertheless, the semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram* yesterday served warning that Egypt will regard any Libyan march towards the Egyptian borders as a "flagrant and direct aggression" and "would deal with it accordingly".

In a front-page article, Mr

Ibrahim Nafiz, the paper's editor, said: "A decision by one country to cross into the territory of another by force is plain aggression by all international standards. He added: 'Egypt will repel such aggression.'"

On Wednesday Colonel Gaddafi threatened to "upset the balance" in north-east Africa unless, as he put it, the United States "withdrew" from Egypt and Sudan. He attacked both countries for calling in US Awaacs surveillance aircraft.

Although President Mubarak clearly wishes to play down the Libyan threat, he did admit that the Egyptian Army was on full alert as his ally, Sudan, continued to blame Libya for the bombing raid on Omdurman, on March 10.

Egypt will certainly not strike the first blow in this battle of wills with Libya unless there is a direct attack by the Libyans. In

the meantime, Egypt intends to keep a keen watch on its borders and continue to strengthen its security measures.

Meanwhile, Egypt's banished Coptic Pope, Shenouda III, has predicted that he will soon be rehabilitated. "I am sure there will be an end to this incarceration soon", he said.

The late President Sadat withdrew state recognition from Pope Shenouda and banished him to a desert monastery in September, 1981, for what he called the Pope's role in attempts to stir up sectarian trouble between Muslims and Copts.

Last April, an administrative court in Cairo confirmed Sadat's decree stripping the Pope of his temporal powers to the dismay of Egypt's Copts, who do not feel that a head of state should have the power to dismiss a patriarch elected by "the will of God".



Peace Watch: A Lebanese policeman talking to French soldiers at Beirut's 'Green line'.

French troops hand over to truce force

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanese police and white-helmeted French truce observers began taking over posts along the "Green Line" dividing east and west Beirut yesterday after a new committee began work on bringing about a truce ceasefire in the Lebanese capital.

A round of handshaking marked the take-over of positions from departing French soldiers who are the remnants of the multinational force that once included British, Italian and American contingents.

But amid the ceremony at Beirut's battered race track, occasional bursts of gunfire could be heard, making clear that at least some of the Muslim and Christian militiamen who have been fighting off-and-on for nine years were not yet ready for a truce.

But the scattered sniping was little compared to the heavy, random artillery fire on Wednesday that left more than 20 people dead before the "higher security-political committee" held its first meeting under the

leadership of President Amin Gemayel.

The committee - made up of representatives of the Army and various Christian, Druze and Shia militias - met for four hours yesterday. It issued a statement saying it had taken "important steps" that would soon produce results.

The force taking over from the departing French troops is made up of 40 retired French officers, Lebanese police, retired Lebanese Army and police officers, and army reservists.

The 300 Lebanese police and the French observers took over some positions, but many French soldiers remained in the area between the Christian and Muslim militias. The French force is expected to complete its withdrawal tomorrow.

The day of relative calm in Beirut came amid fresh trouble in southern Lebanon. Four Israeli soldiers were wounded in Rihane, a village near Nabatieh, when one of them stepped on a landmine.

Jerusalem embassy ruled out by Reagan

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan has said that it would be "most unwise" for the United States to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and has hinted that he would veto legislation to require such a step.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and other senior officials have already voiced opposition to a move in Congress to pass a Bill calling for the transfer of the American embassy to Jerusalem. But the President's remarks, in an interview with *The New York Times* published yesterday, were the first time he has addressed the issue publicly.

Asked whether he would veto the Bill, he said: "I am saying I won't have to. But like the several previous Presidents before me, I think that this is a most unwise thing. It should never have been introduced in our Congress."

He observed that the "place of Jerusalem, the West Bank (of the Jordan River), things of this kind" must be negotiated between Israel and the Arabs. "The US has no right to put itself in a position of trying to lean one way or the other on these areas for negotiation".

Both Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart, the Democratic presidential nomination contenders, favour moving the US Embassy to Jerusalem, which Israel has proclaimed its eternal capital. Arab and other Muslim countries have strongly opposed any such move.

Mr Shultz has said publicly it would be very damaging to US interests. "It involves the old city of Jerusalem. It involves the deeply religious sites and connotations of that city. When you touch that, you touch a raw nerve running across the Muslim world".

The Bill has more than 30 sponsors in the Senate and more than 200 in the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, the Senate foreign relations committee on Wednesday voted to guarantee Israel a minimum level of economic aid for the next several years, a commitment regarded as highly unusual in American foreign aid funding.

The committee's action in providing enough economic support each year to cover the Israeli repayment of principal and interest on previous US loans reflected the importance of the Jewish vote in a Presidential election year and growing concern over Israel's financial problems.

The committee tentatively agreed to increase economic aid to Israel to \$1.2 billion (£827m) in 1985, \$350m more than President Reagan's request. Israel owes the United States about \$1.1 billion this year.

Challenges to Israel's leaders

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Political speculation in Israel yesterday centred on whether the standard bearers of Likud and Labour in the July 23 national elections will be the uncharismatic Mr Yitzhak Shamir and Mr Shimon Peres or whether the parties will prefer more exciting leaders.

Mr Shamir, the Prime Minister, has already been challenged for the Likud nomination by Ariel Sharon, who nurses a grudge because Mr Shamir has refused him a government portfolio after he was ousted as Minister of Defence last year.

Mr Shamir's supporters seemed little concerned by the challenge of the one-time war hero, who was denounced by a commission of inquiry for indirect responsibility for the Phalangist massacre of Palestinians in Beirut when he was Defence Minister, but Mr Sharon has been patiently

restless without executive responsibilities and he indicated he might be content with assurances of a Cabinet portfolio if Likud forms a government again.

A more serious challenger

would be Mr David Levy, who ran against Mr Shamir for the Likud nomination last year. An immigrant from Morocco, he is effective on the hustings among Jews from Middle East countries, who make up a large element of Likud voters.

He is considered a bigger electoral asset than Mr Shamir, but his handicap has been inexperience in foreign affairs. After his defeat for the nomination last year, he wanted the foreign affairs portfolio in the Cabinet and appeared chagrined that Mr Shamir kept it for himself.

Mr Levy has not yet announced his candidature this time but kept all his options open.

In the Labour Party, the situation may clarify today when Mr Yitzhak Navon, the former President, informs Mr Peres of his plans. Public opinion polls have indicated that Mr Navon, who had been an extraordinarily popular president, can muster the largest number of voters for Labour, but Mr Peres has pointed out that the polls recently showed

Labour will win, no matter who is the standard-bearer.

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of the last Labour Government and a bitter rival of Mr Peres for many years, has kept his plans to himself. An aid said he conferred with Mr Navon on Wednesday and was awaiting his decision today before deciding whether to run.

The July 23 election date was set on Wednesday by Mr Shamir and Mr Peres, and requires confirmation in a Knesset legislative Act. The House ended its winter session on Wednesday night and will be convened for an extraordinary session next week for a first reading of three private members' Bills for the dissolution of Parliament, which passed their preliminary reading last Thursday.

The following week another extraordinary meeting will be held for a final reading. Some deputies said the legislature may delay the polling 24 hours because a Tuesday would be more convenient than a Monday.

US out to sink \$100m pirates

From David Watts, Singapore

The pirates of Singapore cost the British and American recording industries about \$100m (£70m) a year in lost sales. And the situation has become so serious that America may seek to curb the republic's trading privileges if there is no action to scuttle the pirates.

Firms, which want to bring high-technology investment to the island, are also worried that new computer ideas may be pilfered. Later this year, a delegation from the US Department of Commerce, the State Department and the Library of Congress will visit Singapore to encourage the Government to clean up the industry.

If President Reagan's visit had gone ahead last year, he would have conveyed the same message. Extension of the general system of preferences for Singapore at the end of this year could be in jeopardy.

Repeated requests from foreign governments, including a visit last year by the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, have produced little progress. A committee to

review the republic's copyright laws have been sitting for months without success.

"The pirates seem to have some powerful friends," one investigator said. They also appear to be determined. When an official of the British company, EMI, tried to look into their activities, he was warned off with death threats.

EMI may have to close its record-pressing plant in the republic, with the loss of 100 jobs. Profits for the legitimate makers of records and tapes are a thing of the past and the best they can hope for is to break even.

One reason for the lack of action appears to be a disagreement within the Government. The legal branch wants to improve Singapore's image, as does the Ministry of Culture, but the Minister, himself, Mr S. Dhanabalan, has said there is no local talent in Singapore worth protecting.

Other government figures think record prices are too high and the British and American companies should reduce them.

But the pirates are hard to beat, with an estimated 1,000 illegitimate outlets for cassette tapes in the republic and only one legitimate outlet, run by EMI.

Big business is not in the home market, however. In 1982, Singapore exported nearly 36 million pre-recorded cassettes, not to mention pirate blanks of both audio and video cassettes.

The pirates' story begins in London or Los Angeles when an employee of one of the international studios picks up a copy of a new album. Within 24 hours, that LP is back in Singapore, and one of the top three pirates will be running off cassette copies at the rate of 1,500 an hour.

The trouble is their quality is excellent, a record company executive admits. "They no longer just make a straight copy of the album. Now, they make their own master tape from which they make the copies and, very often the quality is so good you can't tell it from the original."

Greek ship struck in Gulf

Athens (Reuters) - An Iraqi missile struck the engine room of the Greek cargo ship *Lapetos* at the head of the Gulf, causing fire on board, the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said. The 16 crew, who were unhurt, abandoned the 16,230-ton ship and were picked up by a tug.

Iraq said earlier that its Navy and Air Force had destroyed four big "enemy naval targets" in the area.

Jet crash pilots to be charged

Geneva (Reuters) - The Geneva prosecutor has brought manslaughter and bodily harm charges against two pilots of a Swiss charter jet which crashed into the sea near Madeira in 1977 with the loss of 36 lives. The pilots are accused of breaking flight regulations, including one calling for night landings to be made only by pilots acquainted with Madeira airport.

Second plane hijacked

Miami (Reuters) - A Delta Airlines Boeing 727 with 19 passengers and seven crew arrived back in the United States after a lone hijacker diverted the plane to Cuba. The plane, which was en route to Dallas from New Orleans, was the second United States aircraft, in 36 hours, forced to fly to Cuba.

Abattoir visit

Lobatse, Botswana (Reuters) - The Prince of Wales toured Africa's biggest slaughterhouse here on the fourth day of a five-day visit to Botswana, where he is inspecting projects of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, of which he is a director.

Best-seller Deng

Peking (Reuters) - Chinese bookshops last year sold 34 million copies of the selected works of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country's effective ruler, making him China's best-selling author.

Troops seized

Bangkok (Reuters) - Thailand said it had captured 40 Vietnamese troops inside its border yesterday - the greatest number captured by Thailand in border clashes since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979.

Tunis high-tech

Rome - The first African conference on computer communications, Africom, is to be held in Tunis from May 21 to 23.

Correction

Princess Alia is the daughter of King Hussein of Jordan, not his sister, as stated on Wednesday in a photograph caption supplied by an agency.



Fashion craze: Peking shoppers mob the counter at a sale of Western suits.

Duarte ahead in snail's pace count

San Salvador (AP) - The Christian Democratic presidential candidate, Señor Napoleón Duarte, increased his lead over the representative of the extreme right, Major D'Aubuisson, as the count from Sunday's presidential election in El Salvador continued at a snail's

pace. Duarte was expected to increase his lead when votes are counted from the larger cities, where Duarte is strongest. Because of confusion and bickering at the Central Electoral Council, which supervised the polling, the final results are not expected to be made public before the weekend.

But Christian Democratic Party supporters admitted that Señor Duarte is not going to obtain the absolute majority required by law, and will have

to face Major D'Aubuisson in a run-off, probably on May 6. Señor Duarte, aged 58, appeared strongest among the middle class and the peasants, to whom he gave land and credits in a series of land, banking and social reforms that he pushed through while President.

Major D'Aubuisson, aged 40, and his Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) are backed by the old wealthy families, in alliance with the military.

Dr Francisco José Guerrero, whose conservative National Conciliation Party (PCN) ruled El Salvador through fraudulent elections until it was overthrown by a military coup in October, 1979, followed Señor Duarte and Major D'Aubuisson with 69,104 votes, or 22.8 per cent.

West German MPs who observed the Salvadoran elections gave the poll their qualified blessing yesterday (Reuters reports).

Daughter of Marcos to be election candidate

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The 28-year-old daughter of President Marcos yesterday announced her candidacy in a key Philippines parliamentary election in May, one day after her mother tearfully announced she was not running.

Marcos-Manotoc will seek election in her father's home province of Ilocos Norte where her younger brother, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, is Governor. Her election is virtually assured, observers say.

The President's wife told reporters that it was her personal decision not to seek reelection to the 200-member National Assembly, but her daughter's candidacy was "the people's will".

"If the people want her, who am I to say no. Why will I deny them?" This was proof that the people had confidence in the Marcos family, she said, adding that it resolved a bitter squabble for the party nomination in Ilocos Norte between the President's uncle and nephew. President Marcos had earlier

said he was against "political dynasties... unless there is no alternative". His daughter, however, became an exception to the rule. Her candidacy seemed inevitable last weekend when President Marcos, bewailing the lack of political talent in his home province, described his daughter as "a very obstinate lady" because of her initial refusal to accept the party's nomination.

Opposition leaders believe the last-minute candidacy of Mrs Imee Marcos-Manotoc, as part of a "grand plan" by the President and his wife to groom their children for future political leadership.

Mrs Imelda Marcos's decision not to seek a second six-year parliamentary term is in line with her pledge last September, shortly after the murder of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, to give up politics and become the "chief lobbyist" of the private business sector.

Policeman takes on job as Mafia town mayor

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Inspector Giacomo Grillo, a serving Italian police officer, has become Mayor of Elcamo in Sicily, a town of 60,000 frequently described as a Mafia centre. A special decree was passed to enable him to do so.

His immediate predecessor as Mayor Resigned at the end of February and left public life altogether. He left wing has suggested he had been threatened by the Mafia.

Inspector Grillo is cautious in talking about this. He points out that two inquiries are in progress into his predecessor's departure, by the regional authorities and the other by the office of the Special High Commissioner combating the Mafia.

The former Mayor made no effort to tell the police about any threats, although the police station is only 200 yards from the town hall.

What made Inspector Grillo ask for special leave to become the first policeman in Italy to be Mayor? "Because" he says

"I love my town". He was born in Elcamo.

Signor Grillo has kept the Town Planning Department under his personal control, a sensitive post because of alleged Mafia interest in property speculation. But the inspector avoids dramatics. It is up to the mayor, he says, to fill these posts as he thinks fit. He has for the moment decided not to delegate responsibility for town planning to anyone else.

He was elected to the Council as an independent in the Christian Democrat lists. If he sees out his full mandate he will be mayor until June 1985.

Signor Antonino Cuomo, the mayor of Sorrento who was arrested on charges of corruption, is being held in the Naples prison of Poggioreale. The mayor, a Christian Democrat, was allegedly involved in the distribution of jobs to favour his party immediately before the last elections.



For £450 you could give the kids a treat, instead of giving yourself a cough.

Thanks to the budget, if you smoke twenty cigarettes a day, it's now going to cost you about £450 a year to smoke. Just think what you could do with the money.

You could buy bicycles for the family.

(Get one for yourself, too. You'll have the breath to ride it.)

You could put enough petrol in your car to drive 7,000 miles at 30mpg.

You could give your wife a new outfit.

Or take a holiday for two in the Mediterranean.

All you have to do is give up cigarettes.

You might even be saving something more important than money - yourself.

A young man who smokes twenty a day is 40 times more likely to die of smoking than in a road accident.*

So if you want another reason to give up, we've got one. Much as your children would like a new bike, they'd love an old Dad even more.



*Health or Smoking, Royal College of Physicians 1983. In our advertisement on March 14th, we inadvertently stated that tobacco kills 40 times as many people as road accidents; we should have said smokers not people. The fact is, road accidents in the U.K. kill about 6,000 people a year, while tobacco kills about 100,000.

Attack on coastal town shows Unita's power to sow wide disruption

From Michael Horanby, Johannesburg

The attack by the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, last Sunday on the coastal town of Sumbe (formerly Novo Redondo) only 160 miles south-east of Luanda, the Angolan capital, demonstrated dramatically the ability of the guerrillas to move with impunity over large areas of the country.

Less than a month ago Unita - the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola - raided the north-eastern diamond-mining centre of Kafubu and captured more than 70 foreigners working there, including 16 British technicians. Diamonds are Angola's second biggest foreign exchange earner.

Details of the fighting at Sumbe are still sketchy. A 5,000-strong Unita force claims to have seized the town, a provincial capital, and killed 81 Russians, Bulgarians and Cubans and more than 500 Angolan government troops. The Angolans have confirmed the attack, but say that only eight "pacific citizens" were killed and that the rebels were immediately routed.

Whatever the truth, the mere fact that Dr Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas are operating over such a widespread area is itself highly significant, and confirms that Unita is now the least controlled and most unpredictable element in the current attempts to end the related Angolan and Namibian (South-West African) conflicts.

Under the agreement reached in Lusaka on February 16, South Africa is withdrawing its troops from those parts of Angola's South-western province which they have been occupying for the last three years or more. As they pull out,

the vacated areas are being returned to Angolan control.

The quid pro quo is that Angola has undertaken to prevent the southward infiltration of Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas from their Angolan bases into Namibia, which is still occupied by Pretoria 18 years after its presence there was declared illegal by the United Nations.

Mixed units of the Angolan-South African military monitoring commission set up at Lusaka have, in fact, clashed at least three times this month with Swapo guerrillas who were either unaware of the terms of the accord or were under orders to try to get down into Namibia before the infiltration routes were completely closed.

The Lusaka accord imposes no reciprocal obligation on South Africa to restrain Unita even though it is generally acknowledged that Pretoria has been Dr Savimbi's main source of arms and ammunition over most of the past decade. There may be some tacit understanding on this point, but it is questionable whether Pretoria could control Unita even if it wanted to.

Dr Savimbi cut his teeth as a guerrilla leader on the Portuguese colonial armed forces, and was around long before the South Africans came on the scene. He leads an authentic black nationalist movement with a base of popular support in the Ovimbundu tribe, which accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the Angolan population.

Pretoria has poured such huge quantities of supplies across the border over the past year or so that even if the South

African lifeline was totally cut off Dr Savimbi would face no serious difficulties for the foreseeable future. In any case, he also gets weapons from Morocco and Saudi Arabia, funnelled into northern and eastern Angola via Zaire.

President Mobutu of Zaire, despite formally correct relations with Luanda, gives full backing to Dr Savimbi. The Unita leader also enjoys warm relations with President Kaunda of Zambia, who has emerged as an important behind-the-scenes mediator in the peace diplomacy in southern Africa.

On the face of it, then, Luanda seems to have allowed itself, under economic pressure, to be manoeuvred into a very one-sided agreement. The Angolans may believe, however, that, freed of South African pressure on their southern border, they can destroy Unita militarily. Recent visitors to Angola report huge shipments of Soviet arms arriving daily.

If that is so, a long period of inconclusive fighting is in prospect. It also means that the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola will not be sent home soon, thereby continuing to furnish Pretoria with a pretext for refusing to leave Namibia.

Unita can somehow be accommodated peacefully no lasting settlement is likely. Almost certainly the United States is the only country with the diplomatic and economic leverage to bring Luanda and Unita to the negotiating table. In the long run, the very stalemate between Government and rebels, with neither side able to inflict a decisive defeat on the other, could be the best hope of compromise.



Royal welcome: King Olaf of Norway, with King Juan Carlos at his side, taking the salute at Madrid airport on his arrival for a three-day visit to Spain.

US in middle of Aegean row

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Relations between the United States and the Government of Greece have been under review since the arrival of the American Defence Secretary, James Brown, in Athens for extensive talks with Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, who doubles as Minister of Defence.

The American bases in Greece and a \$2 billion plan to modernize the Greek air force are bound to be discussed. But what is likely to cause most of the Greek-Turkish antagonism is the American support of the Greek Government's campaign against Turkey's attitude towards the United States.

The American Government is known to be concerned because Greek-Turkish differences over Aegean airspace are holding up the creation of a new Nato air command at Thessalonika, while the dispute over the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos has prompted Greece to boycott all Nato exercises in the Aegean for over a year.

The Socialist Government in Athens makes its dislike for the Reagan Administration quite plain, but it insists that under the recent agreement on US-Greek bases, the American Government assumed the obligation to maintain the balance

of power between Greece and Turkey by providing military aid to them at a fixed rate of 10 per cent of Greece's gross national product for every 10 years.

Whenever the US Government tries to question this claim, the powerful Greek lobby in Washington, especially influential in a US election year, is unleashed to obtain a reversal of the Administration's recommendations.

In this sense, the climate of today's talks in Athens is enlivened by the news from Washington that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has opted in favour of the seven to 10 ratio. Greece is being recommended for \$500m of military assistance to Turkey's \$716m for the year 1984-85.

What is more, the committee made the release of \$216m of grant aid to Turkey conditional on the return of Marosha (new town Famagusta) by the Turkish-Cypriots for the prompt repatriation of the city's 40,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees.

This caveat is unlikely to survive the subsequent stages of ratification of the Foreign Aid Bill, but it has already gratified the Greek Government and could make Mr Weinberger's visit to Turkey next week much less comfortable.

The pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party, clearly dis-

turbed by the possibility that Greece's increasing reliance on the US could dissipate the pronounced pro-Soviet bias in Greek foreign policy, has already called for protest rallies throughout Greece against the "Pentagon's war-hawk".

Demons are due to march to the American embassy in Athens tonight, as the US Defence Secretary and the Greek Prime Minister will be meeting.

THE HAGUE: Mr Weinberger appealed to The Netherlands yesterday to accept 48 cruise nuclear missiles, saying their deployment was vital to western defence.

But at the start of a delicate mission to persuade the Dutch to maintain Nato solidarity over cruise, Mr Weinberger carefully avoided putting undue pressure on his hosts.

At a press conference after a first meeting with the Dutch Defence Minister Mr Job de Reijer, Mr Weinberger said the alliance's plans for deployment in five countries had been carefully made to provide balance for an enormous number of Soviet SS-20 missiles. The Dutch are the last of the allies to decide on siting.

"It is vital, I think, that the plan be carried out. It does not give equality but is planned as a deterrent," he said.

Swiss spray artist fails to escape jail term

From Michael Binyon, Bono

A controversial graffiti artist, known as the Sprayer of Zurich, who has been widely acclaimed for his art but sentenced in his home town to nine months' imprisonment for defacing public property, is to be extradited to Switzerland.

The West German constitutional court in Karlsruhe has turned down an application by Herr Harald Naegeli for asylum, saying the punishment he now faces in Switzerland, which includes a fine of 101,534 Swiss francs (£32,000) was not unreasonable. Damage to property could not be justified by the freedom of art. Both in Germany and Switzerland it ought to be possible to produce art without defacing buildings.

Herr Naegeli, who covered more than 100 buildings in Zurich with weird, spindly figures sprayed from aerosol cans in night-time protests against urban sterility, was arrested on a Swiss warrant last August in Germany, and has since been living on bail in Dusseldorf. His graffiti were acclaimed by Swiss artists, and became a tourist attraction, and an art school in Wiesbaden tried to offer him cultural sanctuary.

Rebels kill two more in Sri Lanka

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

Dissidents in Sri Lanka's Northern Province shot and killed two government employees yesterday soon after security forces had arrested 40 suspects in a pre-dawn swoop.

The killings brought the total number of deaths of the hands of the rebels to eight within the last 10 days. In three earlier incidents two Air Force personnel and four police officers were killed.

The Government reacted angrily yesterday to a statement in Delhi by an External Affairs Ministry spokesman, who expressed regret over the incident on Wednesday in which Air Force personnel in the north killed 10 people when they opened fire after an alleged attack on them. The Government did not dispute the Indian figure of 10.

An official of the Foreign Ministry in Colombo said yesterday the Indian Government had not expressed any regrets when six Sri Lankan servicemen off duty and in civilian clothes had been killed by dissidents. He called the Indian statement "one-sided".

ISLAMABAD: President Zia ul-Haq said yesterday he was prepared to step down if Pakistanis rejected, in a referendum, his conception of a party-free Islamic democracy.

DHAKA: The Bangladesh military ruler General Hossain Mohammad Ershad, has rejected opposition party demands that he hand over power to a caretaker government before parliamentary elections due later this year (Reuters reports).

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Washington

The strong showing of the Reverend Jesse Jackson may prove in the long run to be the most significant feature of this year's democratic primaries.

He has never stood the slightest chance of winning the nomination. The American electorate is not ready for a black president and the democratic party knows that well enough. But Mr Jackson has won more support in these primaries than most people had expected.

This week he won more votes than either Mr Walter Mondale or Senator Gary Hart in the traditionally conservative state of Virginia. He has run strongly elsewhere in the South and the 21 per cent of the vote that he gained in Illinois last week came as a surprise to most politicians in that state.

What we are seeing is the political emergence of the black community. Ethnic voting is part of the American political tradition. By voting as a block the Irish, the Italians, the Jews and other immigrant communities have each in their turn won a measure of political power and influence and thereby secured a better place for themselves in American life.

It is understandable that the blacks should flock to do the same but up to now a lower proportion of them than other communities have voted or even registered to vote.

Treated as an equal

Mr Jackson has changed this by being the first black to run for president and by showing that he can hold his own in campaigning with the other candidates. There he is, the joint debates, one of only three candidates now left in the race, treated as an equal and fully justifying that position by his performance.

I am not suggesting that Mr Jackson would be an acceptable President if only he could be elected. He would not be. Neither his knowledge and experience, nor the degree of personal trust he can inspire, would fit him for the Presidency.

It would also be an exaggeration to claim that Mr Jackson alone had been responsible for the greater political activity of blacks this year.

But his candidacy has undoubtedly been a source of pride and stimulus for the black community. It is unlikely that they will slip back into a political torpor when this campaign is over.

How much influence Mr Jackson will be able to exercise on their behalf this year will depend initially on the outcome of the remaining primaries. If they produce deadlock between Mr Mondale and Senator Hart, then Mr Jackson could be the power broker at the San Francisco convention.

Already Senator Hart and his staff have been sending friendly signals in Mr Jackson's direction. Even if it is clear long before getting to San Francisco who the Democratic nominee will be, he will still need Mr Jackson's help in November to get black voters to the polls.

Hope of real advantages

At that stage both the Democratic nominee and Mr Jackson may have difficulty. The candidate will need Mr Jackson's help and Mr Jackson will need to show that he can deliver the votes if he is to have the maximum influence in the Democratic Party in the future - always assuming that he does not decide to run as a third candidate.

To get the black vote off Mr Jackson will need to offer the hope of real advantages for the black community. But his help will be counter-productive if those advantages alienate other voters.

He cannot become the Vice-Presidential candidate because that would frighten off the white electorate. He probably would not want the offer of a Cabinet post. And, in any case, whoever is the Presidential candidate must be careful about doing any obvious deals.

What the black voters would most appreciate would be Government help to provide jobs and relieve poverty - though here again it would be politically damaging for the Democrats to discriminate in favour of blacks.

Yet Mr Jackson has already seized the political leadership of black America. Given his skill, it is just possible that he might determine the political leadership of the country as a whole by bringing on many more blacks to vote against Mr Reagan. He can never be the king, but he might be the kingmaker.

Lonrho chief cut off cash

Nkomo's 'darkest moment'

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

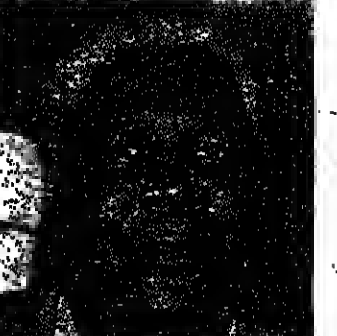
Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe opposition leader who fled to Britain in fear of his life a year ago, had to leave his hotel near Heathrow airport when his benefactor, Mr Tiny Rowland of Lonrho, stopped paying the bill.

"At the darkest moment of my life the man I regarded as my friend withdrew his help and left me without either money or a place to live at 12 hours' notice," he says in a forthcoming autobiography.

But he admits in *Nkomo: The story of my life* which is being published in mid-April by Methuen, that he came to Britain against the advice of his old friend, Mr Rowland. He telephoned Mr Rowland from Botswana after he had fled his home in Matabeleland, and was advised to stay where he was or return to Zimbabwe.

Even so, when Mr Nkomo ignored his friend's wishes and flew on to London in March last year, Mr Rowland sent a representative to meet him at Heathrow and escort him to the Penta hotel nearby.

By Easter, his health and confidence restored, Mr Nkomo



Mr Joshua Nkomo: "I was very, very angry."

had almost made up his mind to go home. Then came a report by the Catholic bishops in Zimbabwe, which convincingly detailed atrocities committed in Matabeleland by soldiers of the Fifth Brigade. The North Korean-trained "private army" of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe's reaction was to pour scorn on the report.

"I could not keep silent to do as he would have been to betray my own suffering people," Mr Nkomo writes. He immediately called a press conference at which he announced that he was cancelling his plans to

return and that he knew the reports of the atrocities to be true.

On his return to the Penta from the press conference, however, he received a telephone call from the personal assistant to Mr Rowland, whom he thought to be in London.

"Tiny had decided his assistance was to end that night, from the following day I was to be responsible for my own expenses. I was very, very angry. I was furious that my friend should go through an intermediary to tell me what to do."

Despite the apparent spite, Mr Nkomo ends by expressing his gratitude to Mr Rowland. He goes on: "I understand why he did it. People were pressing him. If he went on helping, his investments in Zimbabwe might be threatened. My friends in the Zimbabwe Government wanted me to starve, although I do not see what good it would do them to see me in the gutter."

Mr Nkomo, who eventually went home on August 15, after five months in self-imposed exile, will be in London for the launch of the book in two weeks' time.

Referee wins on points in Hart - Mondale battle

Gloves off as contenders go for the kill

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

The gloves finally came off in New York. The contest between Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart for the Democratic presidential nomination, which until now has been described as a bare-knuckle contest, with the two combatants struggling at each other in an attempt to deliver a knock-out blow to the solar plexus, the chin or even below the belt.

As the two traded blows in a pre-primary debate at Columbia University, the third candidate in the contest, the Rev Jesse Jackson, took on the role of referee, sometimes siding with one, sometimes the other, and occasionally warning both to hold off and fight clean.

This "rat-a-tat", he told them at one stage, would dominate the news and obscure attention from the real issues at stake - the future direction of the Democratic Party and how to get President Reagan out of the White House.

Wednesday's night's clash provided a revealing glimpse of the growing animosity between Mr Mondale and Mr Hart, both of whom have in the past claimed the other as a friend. Almost the entire hour-long debate was taken up by the two of them criticizing the other's leadership ability, often sarcastically.

At one point, Mr Mondale accused Mr Hart of running misleading television advertisements and demanded: "You pull those ads tonight."

"Why do you run those ads that suggest I'm out trying to kill kids?" Mr Mondale angrily asked the Colorado senator. "All my life I've fought for peace. All my life I've been opposed to any kind of use of American force that isn't totally justified and sensible in the circumstances."



Getting down to it: Mr Mondale courting the youth vote at a New York nursery school.

The hard commercial he was referring to was that Mr Mondale's policies could lead to thousands of American casualties in a future Central American conflict.

Mr Hart angrily countered with a question of his own. "I would answer by asking you a question. Why have you questioned my commitment to arms control and civil rights when you know that I have just as much commitment to both of those as you have?"

Much of the debate was taken up by a discussion - a brawl might be a more accurate description - on foreign policy issues, particularly the use of American combat troops overseas.

Mr Hart said he would reaffirm America's commitment to Western Europe,

Japan, Korea, Australia and other Pacific countries. But he said it was equally important to know where we would not fight. Unlike Mr Mondale, he said, "Some of us have learnt the lesson of Vietnam... and that is why I disagree with the continued presence of American forces in Central America."

Mr Mondale responded: "There is a lesson to be learnt from Vietnam. I was late in opposing that war and I've admitted it. It was the worst mistake of my life... the problem with what you are saying is that you learnt the wrong lesson. There is a proper role for American power in the world."

Mr Mondale accused his rival of "pulling the plug" on Central America and of leaving

Haig's memoirs fall on deaf ears in Washington

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

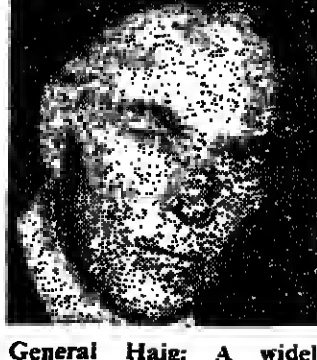
The first instalment of Mr Alexander Haig's memoirs on his traumatic 17 months as Secretary of State landed quietly, almost imperceptibly, on the ever-growing pile of Washington political memoirs. It is quite remarkable how little dust he has disturbed with such a weight of malice.

Yet here is a widely disliked man telling stories about President Reagan, Mr Cospar Weinberger, Mr Edwin Neese and others with whom he played the game of power. Nobody is seriously fighting back. It is as though Washington were determined not to hear Mr Haig.

Mr Reagan is attacked in the most subtle way for his seeming detachment from decision-making, but only after a breathless eulogy. "Reagan's affability, his habit of speaking plainly, without metaphor or jargon, and above all, the impression he gave of liking the person he is talking to, create a good atmosphere," Mr Haig writes. "Simply put, Ronald Reagan is a nice guy."

The Associated Press strained to produce ten photographs the other day on how Mr Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, "mildly ridiculed" the assertion in the memoirs that he was confused after the attempted assassination of President Reagan in 1981. Somebody, anyway, has been slightly stung.

In a meeting in the situation room of the White House after the shooting Mr Weinberger "shocked" Mr Haig by announcing that he had raised the alert status of US forces. Mr Haig said that Mr Weinberger did not seem to know what he was doing at the time and risked raising tensions with the Soviet Union.



General Haig: A widely disliked man

"We seem to have attended different meetings, although we were in the room at the same time," Mr Weinberger said.

Mr Haig acknowledges in the book, *Caveat: realism, Reagan and Foreign Policy*, that he should not have declared "I am in control here" while Vice-President George Bush was flying back to Washington from Texas, and while Mr Reagan was on the operating table.

"Certainly I was guilty of a poor choice of words," he said. "Possibly I should have washed my face or taken a half dozen deep breaths before going on camera."

Mr Haig describes the poignant final hours of the Presidency of Mr Richard Nixon for whom he served as Chief of Staff. "We went together to the Lincoln sitting room, his favourite place. The only light came from a log fire on the hearth."

"He began to talk... I left him there sitting alone in the dark. When I returned shortly after dawn Nixon was still in the same chair. The gray light of morning filled the room. There was the smell of a fire that had died. On a table lay a stack of books, the memoirs of Presidents."

WE SEE OPPORTUNITIES WHERE SOME SEE ONLY RISKS.

At 3i we're firm believers in the grass being greener on the other side.

Sometimes.

The assessment of risk versus opportunity is a fine judgement. A judgement at which we excel. Because, as well as being financial experts, we're business experts. And, being a private sector company, we don't employ any stuffed shirts. Or tolerate any red tape.

So when we see an opportunity, we can go for it.

In all modesty, we could hardly be better equipped to do so. Within the 3i group, we deal with large projects and are prepared to back any one company with up to £35m or more; we have ICFC, whose understanding of small com-

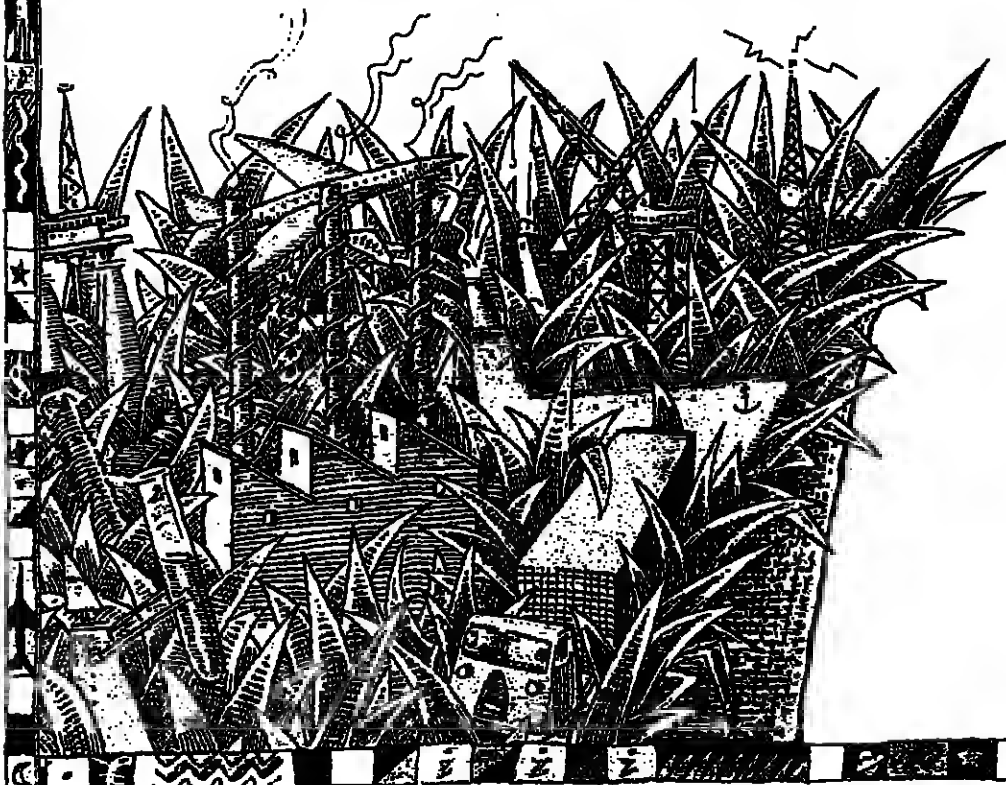


panies' problems is unique; and our Ventures Division who specialise in high-technology businesses.

To date, we have enjoyed long-standing relationships with over 8,000 businesses.

If we hadn't been able to recognise greener grass, we wouldn't have been able to back half that number.

THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.



SPECTRUM

Back to firm foundations

When the dust settled after Ronan Point tower block fell down nearly 20 years ago, more than bricks and mortar lay in the rubble. The collapse also spelt the end of the dreams of modern architecture. Roderick Gradidge explains how architects are once more turning to tried and traditional designs

A surprising thing is happening to architecture. Almost by stealth, architects are turning back to more traditional forms. This is a trend which seems to be running throughout the profession from small young practices building their first block of old people's homes to enormous commercial firms building great town centre redevelopment schemes.

For some years now, architecture has been going through a time of stylistic upheaval, largely brought about by a loss of faith in the modern movement, which for a short time was accepted by most architects, though not the public, as a universal style. However, from the time of the collapse of the Ronan Point tower block in the late 1960s public opinion — spearheaded by the conservation societies — has rejected modern architecture, its refusal to consider the needs of people, and the uncompromising manner in which it impinged upon older townscapes.

This failure by architects is reflected in the necessity for local authorities, bowing to the wishes of the public, to issue design guides to control architects, and force them to build buildings that at least make a token attempt to conform to their surroundings. Now the developers have discovered that modern architecture is so unpopular with the public that it is no longer salable.

This has meant that architects are having to turn to an architecture which, with the use of more traditional materials and forms, offers a

Turning to forms with a more humane vision

considerably more humane vision. It is not a coincidence that this architecture should bear a close resemblance to Edwardian architecture (with its romanticism, its stylistic tolerance and its love of natural materials) since this was the last period of architectural development before the stultifying arrival of modernism.

The first important building in the new style was the Hillingdon Civic Centre built in 1976. As its architect, Andrew Derbyshire, of Robert Matthews, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, explained at a recent symposium held at the Art Workers Guild, The Hillingdon councillors "had very clear ideas about what they wanted their new civic centre to look like. They had had enough of orthogonal concrete and rectilinear, sharp

FULFILLING THE COUNCILLORS' EVERY IDEAL

The Hillingdon Civic Centre, with red brick walls, tile roofs, and lush green surroundings



things. The people of Hillingdon are self-selected suburbanites — they like living in houses you can 'walk round' — with some greenery, brick walls and a pitched tile roof. The councillors made it clear at our first interview that unless we were prepared to deliver that kind of aesthetic they were not interested in further talks."

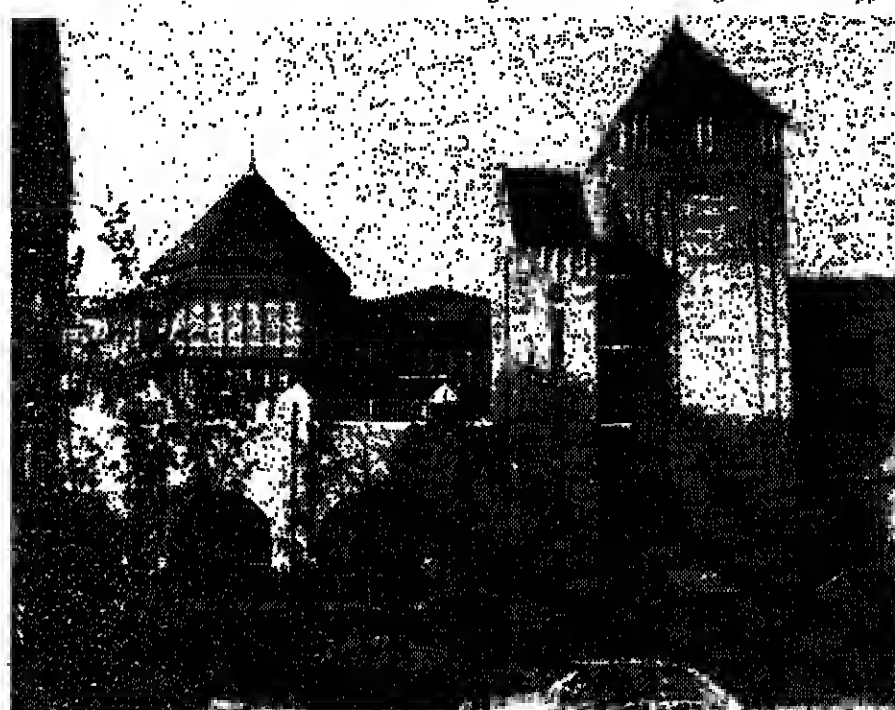
The Hillingdon Civic Centre today, with its lush green planting growing round, and in some places sweeping over, the red brick walls, broken bays, under great hipped tile roofs which sometimes come down almost to the ground, seems to have fulfilled every ideal of the Hillingdon councillors.

That it has had a profound effect can be seen in many of the recent local government offices. Gone are the barren concrete expanses, vast sheets of glass and an uncompromising attitude to the neighbouring buildings. Sophisticates may find in buildings like the new headquarters of the Mole Valley District Council too much of *The Wind in the Willows* or Disneyland, with the small windows nesting in red brick walls set over great brick arches under caps of hipped tile roofs cumulating oast-houses or disused windmills. None the less, this is an architecture that for once genuinely reflects the taste of the public, who are after all paying for it. The architect has at last found his proper place in society, not as an artist who leads the public into ever more and spaces but as an ordinary technician who must respond to the wishes of those whom he serves.

It is in housing that this style has become most commonplace and there are times when the style, almost cloyingly twee, fully deserves to be called "Noddy architecture". However, architects like Jeremy Dixon have

DECORATIVE DEMARCATION

The Ealing Civic Centre, covering a multitude of functions



eschewed this cottagey look and have yet managed to retain a traditional style of architecture that fits completely into the London street pattern while keeping to a strict budget.

Perhaps the most remarkable of this type of housing comes from the small firm of Pichin and Kellow. They have only so far built four small groups of flats and houses, but all of them are in a style which, although original, fits completely into the surrounding south London architecture where they build. This is largely brought about by the use of red diaper brick patterning which contrasts with the stock brickwork of the wall.

Possibly the most interesting is the simplest, a just completed block of studio flats in Church Street, Croydon. Here they have used a dark brown brick which matches the nearby parish church, contrasting it with light buff diaper work which is used wittily to decorate what would otherwise be a dull little box. However it is not just in suburbia that this style occurs. Gavin Stamp has recently noted in these columns that Richard Seifer (of Centre Point) is at the moment building a red brick block with Tudor turrets in Shaftesbury Avenue.

Even more surprising is a block of buildings in Lovat Lane — a very narrow City path. Here another large commercial firm, the Thomas Saunders Partnership, are just completing an office development for the Guardian Royal Exchange, which for some

Tradition that fits into London's street pattern

reason they have called "The City Village". Perhaps the name is meant to explain the extraordinary, and not a little vulgar, architecture which combines features of all periods and in all scales, which have been thrown together with undeniable panache, each numbered "house" being in quite a different style. The distinct differentiation of each building was specifically requested by the clients so that each tenant could feel that his building was different from the neighbouring building.

Two other, surprising, but less contentious, small office buildings have recently been built by big architectural firms. By Robert Chitham of Chapman Taylor & Partners is an office block at 15 Bloomsbury Square in a straightforward nineteenth-century London style. Above a rusticated stucco base are two floors of sash windows in London stock brickwork. Above this is a deep stucco frieze with windows which alternate with large decorative plaster cartouches. It is a facade of some subtlety, since an office

block requires that all the floors are of the same height, which of course is not true of the neighbouring houses. Chitham has succeeded in creating a building which suggests a piano-nobile and an attic while retaining even ceiling heights throughout, something that even the great Lutyns did not always achieve. The result is a new building that within a few years will fit completely within the cityscape and become, unnoticed, which is what all good architecture should do.

The other office block, right in the City at 68 Cornhill, is designed by Richard Dickinson of Ralph Judd & Partners. It is stone faced and in the classical manner of the buildings on either side of it, and once again within

Setting about developing 'a local vernacular'

a short time, will fade into the streetline. The style of architecture used is the stripped classicism that came in just before the swing over to modern architecture and is almost as if Dickinson is picking up again just where architecture stopped in 1914.

Another building, the largest and most remarkable of all, also seems to be designed as though nothing had happened in architecture since 1914. This is the Ealing Civic Centre by the Building Design Partnership.

BDP in fact had a highly complex brief for a shopping precinct, a public library, a sports centre, a car park and a parade of shops with offices over had to be incorporated. Very sensibly the architects have decided to demarcate these different functions by putting them under different roofs, and this has led them to a style of architecture reminiscent of G. E. Street at the Law Courts in the Strand. They say they set about developing a "local vernacular", a style that takes in (R. Norman) Shaw, the towers of Pierrefonds and the idea of romanticism from Carcassonne.

The building is in bright red brick with tall slate hipped roofs which sweep up in places into decorative wrought iron points capped with weather vanes. The main lift tower to the car park, corbelled out at the top under pepper-pot roof, pokes above and dominates the low shopping streets of Ealing, as does the surprising octagonal squash courts, perched high up in the air with a corbelled out balcony running round all eight sides. The covered shopping precinct opens out into a market square surrounded by an arched-glazed cloister, from the centre of which a grand staircase rises between two tall towers leading to the first floor library.

On the other side, the square is dominated by a four-storey office

TUDOR TURRETS

Red brick in Shaftesbury Avenue



block, which does not look like any office block that we have seen for 50 years. However, its main feature is a line of bay windows capped with little hipped roofs which grow out from the great main roof. Even the car park has decorative fanwork to the ventilation openings and is approached by a ramp supported by leaping arches.

There can be little doubt that this is the type of architecture that people have been asking for, for a long time. It will be interesting to see whether it works in the humane way in which the revived Covent Garden does.

The 1880s were one of the most exciting decades of English architecture, which of course led to the greatest of all periods of architecture in England, the 1890s, when Lutyns, Voysey and the whole magnificent school of architects who made up the Arts and Crafts Movement flourished. It is unlikely that the 1980s will prove to be quite so fertile, but it does seem that if there is any architecture in the 1990s, it will be more humane than anyone could have thought possible in the arid 1960s.

moreover...
Miles Kingston

A mountain of little molehills

I am risking imprisonment today by printing a series of memos between Michael Heseltine and Margaret Thatcher which have come into my possession. The original documents have been burnt in the office. The mole who leaked them to me has left the country and started a new life, after cosmetic surgery. Only I am left to carry the can. I am ready. Send your heavy boys round, Thatcher.

Heseltine to Thatcher. You have probably heard of this shocking business of a top secret document being left "by accident" in a phone box at Heathrow revealing details of our new, highly confidential radar plan. I'm sure you will agree that we ought to make an example of someone over this. Unfortunately, the espionage boys have no idea who was responsible. Failing a human suspect, could we not prosecute the phone box? Or at least those responsible for it, who I imagine are British Telecom, or whatever it's called this week. *Somewhat* got to be made responsible. I know how keen you are on people taking responsibility for their own actions.

Thatcher to Heseltine. I think your idea of prosecuting the owners of the phone box is excellent. Presumably someone in British Telecom must have signed the Official Secrets Act. Find out who it is, and bring him to book.

Heseltine to Thatcher. Phone box? Telecom? Prosecute? I'm afraid I'm not with you, Margaret.

Thatcher to Heseltine. I enclose the memo you sent me about the phone box. I request your comments immediately.

Heseltine to Thatcher. I did not send that memo. I have had it examined by my chaps and they are of the opinion that it is the work of a skilled forger, somebody inside the Ministry of Defence. I suppose you know what this means, Margaret.

Thatcher to Heseltine. Stop beating about the bush Michael. What does it mean?

Heseltine to Thatcher. It means that we have a totally new kind of mole inside the ministry. Instead of leaking our documents to the press, he is leaking his own documents into our system, which could cause enormous trouble if he is not found. Leave it to me.

Thatcher to Heseltine. I would like your comments on a new idea for future foreign tours by the Queen. Apparently she was so closely guarded in Jordan and kept behind smoked car windows that nobody actually saw her. She might just as well have stayed at home. Do you think that for other visits to trouble spots, we could keep the Queen at home and only pretend she had gone abroad? It would be much cheaper, and she would be at no risk.

Heseltine to Thatcher. Quite honestly, I think the chances of getting the Queen to do a visit to Israel or somewhere without actually leaving the country are nil. She wouldn't stand for that. Pity — it's a wonderful idea.

Thatcher to Heseltine. Queen? Israel? Staying at home? Have you gone off your head, Michael? What is this about?

Heseltine to Thatcher. Oh dear I think I have just received another lake memo. It is becoming almost impossible to communicate in writing. Do you think in future you could identify your own genuine memos with a small sign? I suggest that you include in each communication the phrase: "I am here, and they're mine, mine, mine." Then I will know it's really from you, Margaret.

Thatcher to Heseltine. I've just had the most extraordinary memo from your ministry, presumably from your mole. I want action immediately please.

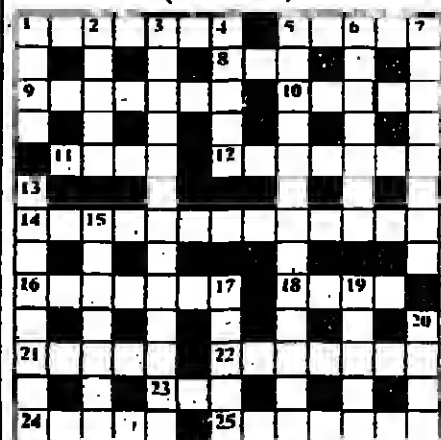
Heseltine to Thatcher. Actually, it was genuine.

Thatcher to Heseltine. Michael, this exchange of memos must now cease. Come and see me at once.

Heseltine to Thatcher. You come and see me, you middle-class monster. I'm too busy defending this country against its own population to come bowing and scraping to you.

Thatcher to Miles. I am coming to get you, mole. Just you wait.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 305)



- ACROSS: 1 Main person (7), 5 Shears (5), 8 Spacewalk (1,1,1), 9 Work buildup (7), 10 Summarize (5), 11 Swing round (4), 12 Upper chamber member (7), 14 Complete form change (13), 16 Destructive behaviour (7), 18 Pleat (4), 21 Bird's nest (5), 22 Stop up (7), 23 Final state (3), 24 Straight edge (5), 25 Pastoral poem (7).
- DOWN: 1 Chublain (4), 2 Wall recess (5), 3 Mayflower Puritan (7), 4 Ethiopian emperor (13), 5 Bracketed (13), 6 Discovers (7), 7 Hold in check (8), 13 Not so (8), 15 Guiltless (17), 17 Wear down (5), 19 Held fast (5), 20 Marsh (4).

SOLUTION TO No 304
ACROSS: 1 Hypocrite 8 Slope 9 Quorum 10 Little 11 Akin 12 Reticule 14 Whistleblower 17 Hundreds 19 Cove 21 Bistro 23 Avenue 24 Car 25 Branch 26 Doyley
DOWN: 2 Young 3 Hardened 4 Numerical 5 Solid 6 Out 7 Galilee 13 Crochety 15 Hauler 16 Bastard 18 Epoch 20 Vogue 22 Ten

THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



Young men and the sea, Southern tip of India

- Travel: On and off the well-beaten track through India
- Sport: Rugby Union — Can Somerset win the county championship? Can Corbiere win his second Grand National?
- Hedgerows: What future for the victims of prairie wars?
- Bernard Levin and the Arts Council cuts
- Family Money: Help for divorced women with taxation problems

PLUS: News from home and abroad; Values on gadgets galore for gourmets; In the Garden — ancient Drink; Ealing Out looks at pubs with good food; Review of the month's classical records; Bridge, Chess and prize crossword

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of THE TIMES

Name _____
Address _____

FRIDAY PAGE

FIRST PERSON

I'm just a business perk

In common with other feminists manques I agonize a little on how to fill the gap left for occupation on a passport renewal form. You are meant to describe yourself as "housewife" but it would be just as accurate in my case to put "brain surgeon" since my qualifications for both are about equal. "Journalist" is tempting but rather foolhardy since in some of the countries I want to visit it is an open invitation to be detained at the pleasure of whoever is in power. Neither am I the sort of person to capitalize on the situation and write my innermost thoughts for publication on my release. I tried putting "dittante" once but that wasn't allowed.

Actually the truest description would be "perk". Along with the car which is also hard to get started in the morning, I am part of my husband's contract, namely that I, the lady wife, the object of his every waking thought, should be allowed to accompany him on a business trip abroad occasionally.

Perks are a grey area in the business world: everybody has them but it is not considered nice to talk about them. The whole thing smacks of shady deals "Pss! Want a nice fat chicken no questions asked?" and all that. Being a perk is an ambivalent role. It takes an extremely laid back wife to sail through a life of luxury hotels and jet travel, however brief a hiatus it is in her otherwise mundane existence and not feel a tiny twinge of guilt. Your husband is probably working very hard while you are totally idle. I always forget and refer to it as "our holiday" — an unforgivable crime.

The trouble is that husbands can often feel uneasy too. Mine is half thrilled to have me around and half riddled with puritanical guilt. He keeps urging me to enjoy myself and then dashes cups of coffee from my lips and accuses me of wild extravagance. And there are enough other partakers of perks who so horribly abuse the privilege you feel ashamed to be part of the conspiracy. There is a strong case for abolishing the perks system and simply increasing the salary to accommodate a wife's travel expenses but I have been a wife longer than a perk and know that in real life things don't work out that way.

The best of trips combine play with work

It is a great pity that perkery has this tarnished reputation because I firmly believe that if a husband wants to take his wife with him occasionally, he should be able to do so, particularly if he travels frequently. Unless you have shared the experience of an overseas trip it is hard to believe your husband when he claims that 90 per cent of travelling is tedious and lonely and his stories and enthusiasms mean so much more where you have seen the places he is talking about. It is very easy to feel resentful when all major domestic crises seem to wait until he is away. Even when he returns things can be tense. Exhausted but suspiciously brooded and reeking of airline Handy Moist Tissue Wipes which barely mask the unmistakable odour of the good life, he sinks into bed to sleep for 24 hours in order to get his strength up to go back to work. As you sit in a similar circumstances said mournfully, "He gets the jet, we get the lag". In the case of domestic harmony alone, I am all for a bit of perkery.

There is the purely practical point of view too that a wife can be a valuable asset on an overseas trip. Having a wife along with you is a sure way of leaving the formal atmosphere of an office and "getting your feet under the table". Many an important negotiation has been clinched round a family barbecue or a trip to see the sights.

The opportunities for us perks to travel present themselves in a variety of ways. It can be a week long jolly at some conference where the hardest thing you are expected to do is to become browner than other wives, or it can be a onerous slog through a dozen different countries where the stamina of your digestive tract and your body clock's ability to adjust come under severe strain. If your husband works hard on these trips your life can be spent in hotel bedrooms waiting for him because you are too shy or too exhausted to venture out on your own. In my experience the best trips from a business as well as personal point of view combine a bit of play with work.

Actually I love being a perk. It reconciles me to my husband's long absences if I have a trip to look forward to. I rather enjoy feeling my sobbing children to someone else's tender mercies for a short time as I tell them, "I will love them more when I get back. I get an enormous thrill out of leading a totally unrealistic life of elevators, and hotel room numbers and complicated foreign showers and gin at eight in the morning because it's really 12.30 English time. I get bit on the Tever falling taxis racking from the airport to another strange city which until then has only been a name in a James Bond novel.

Apart from the exhilarating danger of it all it is educational too. After all, how else could I learn to say, "May I have receipt please?" in 12 different languages?

Anne Swain

Geoffrey Cannon on new research into bad diet and lazy habits in the West

Lifestyle with a death knell

MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL



Group at the Royal College of Physicians next month.

For lack of public health measures countless people in Britain died in Victorian days from water-borne infections. The men who built the sewers were not doctors, although some doctors encouraged their construction. In Edwardian days and afterwards, countless children were crippled by deficiency diseases; and, again, the men and women who improved the food that children eat were not all doctors. When public health measures work, people have less need of medicine. If medicine is thought of as a business, preventive medicine is bad for it.

Today, the public health battle ground has shifted. The issues now are what were once called "degenerative diseases" then "diseases of affluence" and now, accurately, "western diseases". These range from the big killer diseases (heart disease, strokes, cancers), to disorders that are usually disabling but not fatal (diabetes, gall-bladder diseases, thinning of the bones, ulcers, eating disorders), and conditions which are embarrassing or disfiguring (tooth decay, constipation, overweight, obesity).

There is general agreement among leading independent scientists that the chief underlying cause of these diseases is life-style: habits any one of which is bad for health, and which in combination are liable eventually to be deadly. In the west, we usually die of diseases peculiar to western society.

This is, above all, because in the twentieth century we have come to eat, not too much food, but the wrong sort of food. We eat far too much "saturated" fat, (mostly animal and dairy fat, but also some processed vegetable oils). We eat great quantities of sugar (mostly "hidden" in processed foods). We do not eat enough whole food (wholemeal bread, potatoes, fresh vegetables, legumes and fruit). Smoking, poisonous in itself, also increases the damage done by our other unhealthy habits; as do the age-old habits of eating too much salt and drinking too much alcohol. Two-thirds of the food the average person in Britain consumes is in the form of fat, sugar and alcohol. This means that we rely for nourishment on one-third of the food we eat.

We remain an essentially sedentary population, despite the jogging and aerobics booms. The human body is a machine that improves with use; inactivity makes the effects of bad food worse. We in the west also suffer from a type of stress — frustration, is probably a better word — that may well be damaging. On the whole, western diseases are caused by a combination of bad food, smoking, drinking, and inactivity.

It follows that western diseases are more or less preventable. They may sometimes be reversible, by a programme of exceptionally nutritious food and graduated exercise. Many British doctors know this. But, rather as in Victorian and Edwardian days, community physicians are well aware that they are working against the vested interests of the medical establishment.

In Britain the need for prevention is not yet well understood by the public. The time will come, and this year's appointment of Sir Douglas Black as president of the British Medical Association is a huge step forward. Other champions of prevention, including Professor Geoffrey Rose and Professor Philip James, will be making important public statements about the prevention of heart disease at a conference called by the Coronary Prevention

Group at the Royal College of Physicians next month. Many of the battles of prevention have been won in America, in the teeth of furious opposition from the food industry, and impediments created by the Reagan Administration. In January the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published the results of the Lipid Research Clinics' coronary primary prevention trial. This proved that lowering the level of cholesterol in the blood — most simply done by means of eating less saturated fat and less dietary cholesterol — reduces the risk of death from heart disease.

This month, the American Heart Association (AHA), the force behind the LRC-CPPPT trial, held its twenty-fourth annual conference on cardiovascular disease epidemiology, in Tampa, Florida. For two days, speaker after speaker attested to the doctrine laid down by Professor Jeremiah Stamler in tones of utmost confidence: "Heart disease can be dealt with effectively only through prevention."

Stamler told me that his life's work was official acceptance of a "public policy for the prevention of premature epidemic heart disease". He believes that the tens of thousands of professionals, supported by hundreds of thousands of lay participants in America, have "turned the flank of this huge problem".

Some of the papers presented at the conference were as follows.

Exercise reduces the risk of fatal heart disease. From 1960 to 1981, a study was made of 3,933 initially healthy men aged between 30-64. They were divided into two groups: active and inactive. Over the 21 years, the risk of fatal ischaemic heart disease was almost three times greater for sedentary, than for active, men. This finding supports previous large-scale studies carried out in San Francisco by Professor Ralph Paffenbarger, and in London by Professor Jerry Morris. The AHA study was headed by Professor David Snowdon, of Loma Linda University, California, who found also that "low physical activity and high meat consumption may interact to the production of heart disease". The most impressive finding was that former smokers who were physically active were considerably less likely to die of heart disease as "physical activity may substantially shorten the half-life of carbon monoxide in the blood".

Fat people eat less than thin people. First extensively investigated by Professor Peter Wood of Stanford University, was supported by the results of a study presented by Dr. George Sopko of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Sopko found, in a group of healthy obese men, "an inverse relationship between calorie intake and body fatness" and, in general, that the fatter the men were, the less they ate. (The measurement was made in calories related to body

weight.) Dr. Sopko also confirmed the findings of Professor Jerry Morris, from British studies, that people who eat a lot are less likely to suffer or die from heart disease. In discussion, Professor Wood pointed out the implication of these findings: that fat people should eat less, but exercise more.

The drop in deaths from stroke does not have much to do with improved hospital care. Deaths from stroke in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area were studied, comparing 1970 with 1980. Following the American (and British) national pattern, there was an impressive drop in deaths from stroke: from 89.4 per 100,000 in men, to 47.5; from 72.6 per 100,000 in women, to 40.9. But the reason seemed to be control of high blood pressure outside hospital; Dr. Gomez-Martin, of the University of Minnesota, said that "improvement of medical care was not a substantial factor in the reduction of stroke mortality". In discussion, Professor John Farquhar of Stanford University suggested that people in the West have tended to consume less sodium and more potassium in the past 50 years, as canning and then freezing have replaced salting as a means of preserving foods. Salt is a prime cause of high blood pressure and this increases the risk of stroke.

Effective health education in the community reduces the risk of heart disease. Professor Farquhar, head of heart disease prevention unit at Stanford University, which 110,000 people in 10 cities are being encouraged to eat healthy food, stop smoking and take exercise. In other cities 240,000 people are being studied as "controls" with no special encouragement. After 30 months, Professor Farquhar reported that the "active" people in the two cities were noticeably more aware of the issues; and that their blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels were dropping significantly. He calculated that the net reduction in cardiovascular disease risk factors as 12 per cent so far. "We are on target for a 20 per cent reduction in risk factors by the end of the project", he stated. In Britain this percentage would mean 40,000 deaths a year fewer, from heart disease and stroke combined.

Fat people eat less than thin people. First extensively investigated by Professor Peter Wood of Stanford University, was supported by the results of a study presented by Dr. George Sopko of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Sopko found, in a group of healthy obese men, "an inverse relationship between calorie intake and body fatness" and, in general, that the fatter the men were, the less they ate. (The measurement was made in calories related to body

weight.) Dr. Sopko also confirmed the findings of Professor Jerry Morris, from British studies, that people who eat a lot are less likely to suffer or die from heart disease. In discussion, Professor Wood pointed out the implication of these findings: that fat people should eat less, but exercise more.

The drop in deaths from stroke does not have much to do with improved hospital care. Deaths from stroke in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area were studied, comparing 1970 with 1980. Following the American (and British) national pattern, there was an impressive drop in deaths from stroke: from 89.4 per 100,000 in men, to 47.5; from 72.6 per 100,000 in women, to 40.9. But the reason seemed to be control of high blood pressure outside hospital; Dr. Gomez-Martin, of the University of Minnesota, said that "improvement of medical care was not a substantial factor in the reduction of stroke mortality". In discussion, Professor John Farquhar of Stanford University suggested that people in the West have tended to consume less sodium and more potassium in the past 50 years, as canning and then freezing have replaced salting as a means of preserving foods. Salt is a prime cause of high blood pressure and this increases the risk of stroke.

Effective health education in the community reduces the risk of heart disease. Professor Farquhar, head of heart disease prevention unit at Stanford University, which 110,000 people in 10 cities are being encouraged to eat healthy food, stop smoking and take exercise. In other cities 240,000 people are being studied as "controls" with no special encouragement. After 30 months, Professor Farquhar reported that the "active" people in the two cities were noticeably more aware of the issues; and that their blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels were dropping significantly. He calculated that the net reduction in cardiovascular disease risk factors as 12 per cent so far. "We are on target for a 20 per cent reduction in risk factors by the end of the project", he stated. In Britain this percentage would mean 40,000 deaths a year fewer, from heart disease and stroke combined.

Fat people eat less than thin people. First extensively investigated by Professor Peter Wood of Stanford University, was supported by the results of a study presented by Dr. George Sopko of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Sopko found, in a group of healthy obese men, "an inverse relationship between calorie intake and body fatness" and, in general, that the fatter the men were, the less they ate. (The measurement was made in calories related to body

TALKBACK

Stillborn but still painful

From Margaret Pelling, Oxford Road, Cumnor, Oxford.

I was appalled to learn from your "Comment" column, "Headstone for Baby" (Wednesday Page, March 21) of the crass attitudes of some hospitals and parish councils towards marking babies' graves. I can attest to the comfort brought to parents by being able to put up a headstone which commemorates their baby's life in the same manner as any other human existence.

My second son, John, died when he was nine hours old. His grave, in our village churchyard, is marked by a stone giving full name, date of birth and death and a subdued but fitting epitaph.

This surely demonstrates that there are no "rules" for officials to hide behind. What is possible for one parish council must be possible in the rest of the country, and I would join Hazelanne Lewis in urging officials to adopt more humane attitudes.

From The Rev. Ian W. Williams, The Vicarage, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

I read Hazelanne Lewis' "Headstone for baby" with great interest and no less sympathy.

I was horrified to discover, soon after my arrival in this parish, that stillborn children delivered at a local maternity unit had been buried in my churchyard without ceremony, in unmarked graves.

Last year I was contacted by a mother whose stillborn son had been buried here 10 years ago. It was evident that she had never begun the process of grief. We were able to locate the general area of the burial, hold a brief service, and arrange for a memorial stone.

I feel sure that this provided a very necessary "trigger" for that mother's grief. I am resolved never again to allow stillborn children to be buried in my churchyard in unmarked graves and without ceremony, and to try and encourage parental involvement in any funeral.

I hope that other parents will find a more sympathetic ear from local clergy than they appear to receive from some hospital and burial authorities.

Training poll

From Philip Gaisford, Carmichael Building, Temple, London EC4Y 7AT.

The report by Marcel Berlins and Clare Dyer (Friday Page, March 16) raises profound questions about the training of our judiciary, but is sadly lacking in evidence to support its implied preference for the continental system. To ascertain the facts objectively, I suggest that at the very least a poll of prisoners on the Continent should have been conducted by way of questionnaire. I hesitantly suggest the following:

1. Do you feel that your next sentence should be passed by:
 - (a) someone who had had daily experience of putting forward the merits of defendants and urging leniency upon the courts, or
 - (b) a career judge seeking promotion?
2. Would you prefer that your next trial be conducted by:
 - (a) someone with 25 years of daily practical experience of protecting your rights, or
 - (b) the young jack-in-office who put you here?
3. Please indicate your preference for the personal appearance of your next judge:
 - (a) someone who "could be taken for a middle-range business executive" or
 - (b) someone resembling an assistant stage-hand at a provincial repertory company, a retired research chemist, a bus conductor, or other.

Insurance test

From R. A. Barnett, Franchise, Saxonwood Road, Battle, Sussex.

I do not think that Mr J. R. Spencer (Friday Page, March 23) has properly researched his subject.

I am insured by the Commercial Union (not by choice but because they took over the British General, with whom I was happily insured for many years), and annually since I was about 72 (I am now 80) I have had to produce a doctor's certificate stating my fitness to drive. My last one, in June last year, cost me £19. It is perhaps irrelevant to suggest that this is very high payment for a few minutes' work by anyone on their own premises.

I must admit to an accident. It occurred in about 1932 or 1933, and it was one in which no one was hurt.

My point is that I am certified as fit to drive because my insurance company insist on it. I would infinitely rather that my certification was a legal necessity due to an act of Parliament, because then I would probably be able to have it done on the National Health.

From Mrs B. Durrant, Chaucer Rd, Cambridge.

I felt compelled to overcome the habit of a lifetime, that of not writing to *The Times*, in order to support the cause of octogenarian car drivers, of whom I am one. Mr Spencer's exposition (Friday March 23) of the case for removing their licences, or at least subjecting them to compulsory tests, is strangely inadequate. Where are his statistics?

I challenge him to provide a study of accidents caused by octogenarians as compared with accidents caused by, say, male drivers of executive cars, aged between 40 and 50 years. Why should only old people who are "demonstrably unfit" be prevented from driving? What about drugs and drink?

Tax privilege

From David G. Lindsay, 36 Orchard Coombe, Whitechurch Hill, Reading.

I am sorry you have seen fit to expend no less than 42 column inches of valuable *Times* space in seeking a special tax privilege for a narrow category of parent, when the space could have been more usefully employed pointing out to the Chancellor that there exists a very substantial gap between the minimum of acceptably bringing up a child and the amount of the child benefit. This gap has to be bridged by all, not merely some, parents supporting minor children.

I would have thought that everyone, including the childless, would consider it right and fair that all who support children should be entitled to a child tax allowance of an amount commensurate with the adult single allowance, but reduced by the amount of the child benefit, e.g. a tax allowance of about £1,200 for older children and £900 for younger.

Child tax allowances at these figures would take many poor families out of the tax net altogether and make the whole tax system much fairer as between those supporting and those not supporting children.

Next week Monday Page meets the vegetarian eaters

CORRECTION
The figure of £60m a year given for the value of cigarettes smoked by 11 to 16-year olds in a recent government survey (Monday Page, March 12) was extrapolated from an inquiry among 5,000 children and did not apply only to the subjects of the survey.

THIS FREE OFFER WILL BOWL YOU OVER!

Free spare Kenlyte bowl with all Chef models

The Chef Excel is already the most comprehensive food preparation system in the world. And now Kenwood are making it even more useful. That's because if you buy an Excel now we'll give you a free spare D-shaped Kenlyte bowl. It's an offer that means you won't have to wash out your bowl when you're preparing different courses. The exclusive D-shaped bowl makes

handling, adding ingredients, inspection and pouring simpler. The Excel also has a 'K' beater, Whisk, Dough Hook, Spatula, Mincer, Liquidiser and High Speed Slicer and Shredder.

What's more, Kenwood are also giving away a standard Kenlyte bowl with any other Chef model you buy. That's the world famous Chef, of course, and the stylish Chef de Luxe with its stainless steel bowl.

So hurry and buy a Kenwood Chef model now. This exciting offer is only open until 30th April 1984.

Kenwood Chef Excel (Model A902)

FREE

Kenwood Chef (Model A901)

* Offer available where you see the Free Bowl sign.

THE TIMES DIARY

A melting appeal

Neil Kinnock ought perhaps to drop his pop-video co-star Tracy Ullman in favour of Vera Lynn if he is planning a double act for a sing-song on Monday night at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, to raise money for the European elections. The Labour leader is going to belittle "Keep right on to the end of the road" for the benefit of 1,200 pensioners, with accompanying vocals from Barbara Castle and Jack Jones, the former union leader. At the finale, Kinnock will jump, not from a cake, but a 300lb butter mountain. To publicize the scandal of the EEC surpluses, Kinnock will distribute the packs - each in a specially-printed wrapper proclaiming it to be a "bit of the butter mountain" - free to pensioners. Interesting. Since when has the Manchester Co-op - who I discovered donated the packs - harboured a butter mountain?

Bugs and bores

Viewers of the first political interview ever granted in Soviet Russia to western television, "War and Peace: The View from Moscow" - to be shown on Channel 4 on Sunday - should not be fooled by the impromptu demeanour of the Russian officials who participate. The Producer, Nick Fraser, tells me that General Starodubov, the Kremlin's nuclear expert, and General Zagladin, the ideology moustache, knew every detail of the interview in advance, his bedroom having been "bugged". Fraser claims to have uncovered the identity of the person who planted the "bug" - an Intourist guide - after a Soviet official made a slip to the programme interviewer, Donald Trelford, editor of *The Observer*.

Kremlin watchers will know more about Chernenko's will be disappointed. Zhores Medvedev, Andrei's biographer, whose brother Roy is under KGB surveillance in Moscow, has refused a request by his publishers Basil Blackwell to write a Chernenko biography "because he is such a bore". Medvedev, who works as a scientist in North London, tells me that Suslov, a member of the Politburo, has the reputation of being the ultimate bore. Chernenko, he says, is worse.

Seeing red

The cover of the latest issue of the Soviet weekly *New Times* carries the headline "Tories against the unions", and shows a white-haired stocky figure being manhandled while police look on. Unfortunately the man being assaulted is Ian MacGregor, NCB chairman, who was pushed to the ground in the melee.

Literary prize

Though David Pinner, the author, denies it, the hero of his book *There'll Always Be An England*, to be published in May, seems to be modelled on Dr Stephen Haseler, co-founder of the SDP. Pinner has even dedicated it to Dr Haseler, who has been sent a copy for his approval.

Like Haseler, Pinner's hero Roy Hampton defects from the Labour Party to the SDP. He does so as a Labour MP - a status Haseler never achieved, despite two attempts as a candidate of the party - at Saffron Walden in 1966, and Maldon in 1970. The book ends with defector Hampton pledging to prize Haseler, Hattersley, Shore and Callaghan from the Labour Party, while on his Tory hit list are Heath, Pym, Walker, Prior and Gilmour. I wonder.

BARRY FANTONI



"And how high, do you suppose, they rate staying married to Neville?"

Clearing house

Libel case devotees are to be deprived of the spectacle of one part of the Trafalgar House empire suing another part. Speculation arose when Trafalgar's homebuilding subsidiary New Deal Holdings objected to a report in *The Standard* (half owned by Trafalgar House) which erroneously suggested that some of its houses were built on the site of a contaminated rubbish tip. A swift and fulsome correction suggested New Deal before any writs could fly, but not before the paper's *Standard* editor, Lou Kirby, fired off a scathing memo to his staff, reiterating established policy that any stories about Trafalgar House companies must be cleared with him before publication.

PHS

How Tina changed her wardrobe

Sarah Hogg examines the state of the economy three years after 364 experts attacked the government's basic strategy

were two-a-penny, plentiful, costless - an unintentional naivety that rebounded on the signatories.

A worse mistake was in their timing. March 1981, turned out to be almost exactly the bottom of the slump: since then national output has risen nearly 8 per cent. Inflation, meanwhile, has continued falling, from 13 per cent then to about 5 per cent now. Rather more than coincidentally, by 1981 the government's most glaring mistakes were behind it. While it was possible, then, to complain that the mix of monetary and budgetary policies was still too tight, there was a new and courageous coherence between the two.

Even with hindsight, however, the major signatories have not much changed their views. They have three overlapping arguments. First, that there has not really been an economic recovery at all; second, that such an upturn as there has been in production has come about because policies were quietly changed; and third, that the government's claim to have reduced inflation permanently will not really be tested until there is a proper recovery.

There is force in all three arguments. Unemployment has

continued to rise, to the government's discomfort; in this sense, the depression has got much worse since 1981. Government policy did change, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that boosted demand. Consumer spending was stimulated by the unwrapping of credit controls (just as investment is now being artificially stimulated by the phased abolition of capital allowances against corporation tax). And public spending turned out to be higher than planned. All these help to strengthen the recovery, which even so has barely brought the level of output back to its 1979 level. It is true, too, that the test of the government's counter-inflation strategy will only come when the labour market tightens - and we can see what happens to wages.

But whatever the signatories now say they actually meant, they were certainly not understood at the time to be predicting a turnaround to the 3 per cent growth and 5 per cent inflation we saw last year and are likely to see again during this. While it is too soon for the government to claim convincingly that it has conquered inflation, its critics should be wary of confident assertions that it will soon be rising again. All there is just a hint, in their arguments today, of trying to

have the Government both ways: claiming that ministers are under cover Keynesians while simultaneously complaining they are not Keynesians enough.

Where both sides, by and large, got the economy wrong was in failing to guess what the extreme monetary pressures of 1979-81 would do to industry. On the Government's side, this led to too much optimism on unemployment, since 1981 the modest growth it has been aiming for has not been enough to match the rise in industrial productivity, which means it has not been enough to prevent unemployment rising. On its critics' side, this has led to too much pessimism on inflation - that sharp rise in productivity meant costs and prices slowed down unexpectedly fast.

Unfortunately, this common error has done nothing to bring the two sides together. The round-robin has left the Government with a grievance against the economics profession - a more pointed example of its general impatience with the public sector. It is a rare speech by the Government apologists on the economic recovery that does not begin by raising an easy laugh at the expense of the 364.

Academics who venture into the political battlefield must be prepared to take what comes. The 364 have made themselves a natural target. It would be nice, just the same, to see more meeting of minds, less defensive trench warfare over what is supposed to be an academic discipline. He who is not-for-me-is-against-me is not a good motto for scientific debate.

David Watt

A pillar of hope for the EEC

I still believe instinctively that the European Economic Community will resolve the central tangle of the British contribution, the budget and the agricultural policy, and that it will move quite soon to higher things. On the other hand, the immediate evidence to the contrary obviously forces anyone in this precarious state of mind to ask himself whether he is not suffering from that well-known malady, lingering sentimentality aggravated by optimistic delusions.

The case for pessimism is a strong one - stronger even than most people realize. The problem lies less in the actual clash of interests or even the amounts of cash involved (intractable though these are) than in the psychological attitudes that have grown up on all sides during the course of a decade.

What matters so difficult is the weary, and by now quite ineradicable, conviction on the Continent that it is the mean-minded and intolerably insular British who are preventing the Community from living happily ever after, and the equally deep-seated belief of the British that they are being taken for a ride by a bunch of crafty and rapacious peasants.

The tendency of these stereotypes to generate, and then justify, all kinds of error and bloody-mindedness is horribly illustrated by the commercial débacle at last week's summit and since. Mrs Thatcher appears at the counter and grinds on for hour after hour with her old haggle; her partners become tired and irritated out of their wits, having heard it all a hundred times before.

Chancellor Kohl, in an excess of exasperation and an ox-like willingness, blunders into the carefully arranged French chair. Mrs T belabours his rump and knocks over anything in the shop that he has left intact; the foreign ministers stand arguing in the wreckage; and the onlookers, each from his own point of view, shout: "We told you so".

Why then you may ask, am I so convinced that we are still in business? Partly perhaps, it is sentiment. But it is not all wishful thinking. I can also see some evidence that the main actors really are aware of the wider context of their own national needs.

Chancellor Kohl, for instance, is clearly conscious that he is in grave danger of being ground to bits between the upper millstone of German domestic politics, which requires that the "opening of the East" should be kept well and truly open, and the nether millstone of the present American obsession with the Soviet menace. He cannot risk the possibility of losing US military and moral support, but equally cannot afford to lower the temperature of East-West relations in Central Europe in a way that German public opinion would regard as gratuitous.

In this difficult spot, the best safety is in numbers. If he can enhance the "European", as opposed to the specifically German, dimension of his differences with Washington, he can hope to avoid the worst consequences of American displeasure - especially if that "European-ness" has a Community gloss on it.

President Mitterrand has slightly different preoccupations. He inherits the national fixation about independence from America's suzerainty, but is less inclined than his immediate predecessors for that reason to take an indulgent view of the Soviet

Union. On the contrary, his domestic struggle against the Communists within the French left inclines him to take a tough line. This means extreme concern on the part of the present French government at the possible neutralist direction of German policy. Mitterrand's response to this problem has been to preserve the closest possible links with Kohl, in spite of their ideological differences. But it is fairly clear that he does not regard that as being enough. He has taken out insurance in the form of a counter-balancing strategy, which includes more cooperation with Nato, more development of a European identity, and also, in principle, a better Franco-British relationship.

Where does Mrs Thatcher stand? In the past, one would have answered: "A good way offshore". She put most of her money firmly on the Anglo-American relationship at the outset of her prime ministerialship, and doubled her bet when the "wet" Carter gave way to the decidedly more congenial Reagan. Europe, in her eyes, was not exactly "written off"; she is a realist and has long accepted that our trade and investment patterns make withdrawal a non-starter. On the other hand, she took a minimalist view of the EEC and was not inclined to sacrifice British interests (narrowly defined) in order to enhance its corporate effectiveness.

Now things look a bit different. The Prime Minister is still, of course, an Atlanticist. But since she started to take a strong personal interest in foreign affairs, after the departure of Lord Carrington and the end of the Falklands War, she has become increasingly aware of the fact that US and British interests do not always coincide precisely, and that there are severe limits to the leverage Britain can expect to exert over an unusually self-willed American administration.

The Grenada affair was a traumatic shock to her and if, as it is said, she told President Reagan that Anglo-American relations would never be the same again, she seems to have described at least her own state of mind with some accuracy. President Mitterrand's pitch to her in their bilateral meeting earlier this month - which was that Britain could make a major contribution to the building of a more distinctive European pillar to the alliance - apparently fell on ears that were tuned almost for the first time to that long wavelength.

The implications of this conjunction of European interests are potentially enormous, of course - for the individual countries as well as the EEC. It is no good expecting a European "pillar" simply to rise from the earth of its own accord. It would have to be built laboriously out of many stones, such as European defence and foreign policy cooperation, that are still very rough-hewn, to say nothing of some, such as an industrial policy, an energy policy, and a transport policy, that have not yet been cut at all.

Nevertheless, these perspectives are beginning to open up, whether we like it or not, and it is because they are that the financial quarrel will be settled. The EEC is not precisely "doomed to succeed"; human history is too littered with folly and accident for one to be sure of that. But strong external forces are pushing its members together, and they may triumph where human frailty has failed.

Philip Howard

Ten of the best between the covers

We do know, don't we, boys and girls, that lists of best authors are a jolly after-dinner game for those who go in for such things, or an indication that the Book Marketing Council is trying to shift more of its products. Such lists represent no more than the tastes, reading, swank, and cussedness of those who pick them. Nevertheless, we are going to play the game today. We are joining our contemporaries in Europe to select "the ten greatest European writers of all time", without being tiresome by asking what precisely is meant by greatest.

I got into this through the good offices of *Our Paris Correspondent*, bless her little cotton socks. *Line* magazine, a sort of down-market *Frog 7.5*, is organizing a poll of its readers, and those of *The Times*, *Zeit*, *Le Standard*, and *El País*. Readers of these publications in the five countries are being asked to nominate the ten greatest writers of all time in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. To be considered, the writers must be dead. For the purposes of the game, Germany includes any German-language literature, so you can have Mann, Lessing (not Doris), Kleist, Rilke, Kafka, Hermann Broch (on the strength of one novel that I have yet to finish, *Das Schicksal*), though the beginning is marvellous, and Holderlin. For the Spanish list I had to cheat by putting in Cervantes. And I predict that I shall regret the whole daft exercise before the year is out.

I predict that the British list of French writers will include old names like Flaubert, Villon and Ronsard, not even considered on the French list because of the English school curriculum. I predict that Byron will get a higher rating on continental lists than British. I predict that Shakespeare will win the Greatest in Europe Championship by a longish head from Dante and Cervantes. And I predict that I shall regret the whole daft exercise before the year is out.

Life and some of the others are publishing suggested lists of names, with little boxes beside them so that their readers can tick those they choose, cut out the page, and send it in as their entry. I have enough trouble writing headlines that do not bust without attempting to decorate this compact basement area with dozens of little boxes. And I take it that readers of *The Times* are grown-up, and can write their own lists without the kiddish aid of little tables. What you do, if you want to play, is send me your selection of the ten greatest British, French, German, Italian and Spanish writers of all time. Five lists, 150 names in all, if Brits can actually think of the names of ten Spanish or German authors who are not historians or philosophers.

The next thing that happened was that I was asked for my lists, by return telex, in order to help *Line* compile its little boxes. This caused a certain amount of Lit Crit angst and thumb-sucking. But just for example, I give you my German list: Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Thomas Mann, Lessing (not Doris), Kleist, Rilke, Kafka, Hermann Broch (on the strength of one novel that I have yet to finish, *Das Schicksal*), though the beginning is marvellous, and Holderlin. For the Spanish list I had to cheat by putting in Cervantes. And I predict that I shall regret the whole daft exercise before the year is out.

I predict that the British list of French writers will include old names like Flaubert, Villon and Ronsard, not even considered on the French list because of the English school curriculum. I predict that Byron will get a higher rating on continental lists than British. I predict that Shakespeare will win the Greatest in Europe Championship by a longish head from Dante and Cervantes. And I predict that I shall regret the whole daft exercise before the year is out.

Prayers and pistols at the great Sikh temple

Amritsar. The Golden Temple in Amritsar, the most holy shrine of the Sikh religion, has become an armed camp. At one entrance a well-built warrior stretches in a chair, nursing an old but lovingly polished twelve-bore shotgun. At doorways around the temple buildings, men with dense turbans, bristling beards and bare legs carressingly handle Lee Enfield 303 rifles. Enthusiastic young men lean nonchalantly on sterling sub-machine guns, or SLRs.

The militant leaders at the temple, of whom the most prominent is Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale, sport .45 calibre revolvers or Browning 9mm automatic pistols - bandoliers of ammunition around their necks.

What happens if the government tries to enter the temple to arrest the alleged terrorists hiding inside? "We shall," says Sant Bhindranwale, smiling, "make them chew iron lentils."

others reinforce staircases vulnerable to infantry. Brick strongpoints with rifle loopholes have appeared among the domes and kiosks of the front entrance of the temple.

It is no surprise to find that the Sikhs are armed. Even at the best of times Sikh warriors who have dedicated their lives to the militant support of their religion - are found in Sikh temples. Usually, though, they are armed simply with cutlasses and spears. Guru Gobind Singh - after Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, the man who gave Sikhism its most distinctive characteristics - laid down that all Sikhs must always be armed.

The Sikhs, too, are used to violent resistance and to martyrdom. Early leaders were executed by the Moguls and Pathans. The Sikh kingdom built by Maharajah Ranjit Singh was the last area of independent India to fall under British rule.

But the embattlement of the Golden Temple also represents a strain of paranoia in the Sikh psyche. Some regret that at the time of independence when the Muslims got a separate state, the Sikhs did not get an independent "Khalistan". Since then, Sikh activists have feared that the distinctive Sikh

identity would be swallowed in an ocean of Hinduism.

Harmandir Singh Sandhu, a student zealot, an ardent follower of Sant Bhindranwale and general secretary of the recently banned Sikh Student Federation, ticked off the four fears. Sikh students were being seduced by Marxism. They were being led astray by "luxurious living" - including the use of drugs, some were turning to Brahmanism and some were being tempted into the evil of Nirankari, a Sikh heresy which rejects the precepts of the gurus.

Curiously, the residents of the richest agricultural state in the Union, who provide the Indian armed forces with a disproportionate number of their best soldiers and who are on average better-off than the rest of the population, believe that they are victims of discrimination. The sharing of Punjab's river water with other states, for example, was regarded as an attempt to deprive Punjab farmers of their most vital asset. The Sikh agitation which began 19 months ago has accordingly become more and more bitter. Every move by the government to put down terrorist activities

has been seen by the Sikhs as a deliberate move against Sikhs rather than just against rebels.

The Golden Temple has been the focal point of both the peaceful agitation and extremist action. Many fugitives from the police are sheltered inside it. When a deputy inspector-general of police was shot on the terrace outside the temple, his assailant was seen to run back into its sanctuary.

There are therefore those who say the temple should be raided by the forces of law and order. If the government does raid the temple, reaction will be explosive throughout Punjab, in areas where there are Sikhs - in the rest of India, such as Delhi, and even abroad in London, Melbourne and Toronto.

The tension in Amritsar is such that tourists are staying away in droves. Some embassies are advising their nationals not to visit Punjab at all. One lone group of Americans visited the temple last week. They were escorted about the atmosphere of the holy place, and visited it at night under a full moon. "But," said Mr Flave Peters from Arkansas, "those men with the guns... it was eerie."

Michael Hamlyn

مكتبة الأمل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CLEANING UP POLICE POWERS

The Commons committee stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill ended yesterday. It is claimed the number of sittings the standing committee devoted to the Bill has not been matched before. The Bill deserved the honour. It redefines and adjusts the law in respect of powers that are required by the police for the prevention and investigation of crime, purposes most people grant a high priority. But the exercise of these powers renders people, who may or may not be criminal, vulnerable to invasion of their liberty and abuse of their rights. Avoidance of excessive powers and safeguards against the abuse of powers are no less important than the grant of the powers themselves. A balance has to be struck and it must permeate the whole structure from first principle to last detail.

The balance is not simply a matter of getting the drafting right where the powers of police or the rights of suspects are defined. In the daily exercise of their duties police officers are likely to be more influenced by practice and custom than attentive to the letter of the statute. To that extent "clean" policing is a function of supervision and management, which underlines the importance of the many passages in the Bill which introduce recording or reporting procedures and implicate senior police officers in the decisions to be taken.

For the same reason the statutory codes of conduct, the promise - still undated - of systematic tape recording of interviews with suspects at police stations; the more independent character of the arrangements for dealing with complaints against the police; and - outside the Bill - the new prosecution service for which legislation is intended next session; all these contribute to the essential balance that is being struck between the effective confrontation of crime and protection of the citizen against abuse at the hands of the state's sanctioned instrument of civil force. The present state of the law is inexcusably incoherent and dubious for so sensitive an area. The Bill as it now stands marks a large improvement, but there is still detailed work to be done.

The practice of detaining suspects for questioning is put on a statutory basis for the first time. Twenty-four hours at a police station before charge or release is put forward as the normal limit, 96 hours in exceptional cases. An important concession was made in committee. The review before a magistrate's court with the detainee present and represented, which the Bill stipulates before 36 hours have elapsed, will have to be repeated before the 96 hour limit is reached. Two hearings instead of one. The minister would not however agree to bring the first hearing forward from 36 to 24 hours, which, as measuring the normal interval for detention without charge, would be the appropriate point at which to implicate the court. His reasons were administrative; it would overload the magistracy and prematurely interrupt police investigation.

Those reasons are substantial but not compelling when set against the danger of abuse attendant on detention for questioning without access to a court. In some cases of serious crime the police will not be able to bring their investigation to the point of charge or release within 24 hours of arrest. They should be enabled to continue, but not without the warrant of a court.

Another contentious detail concerns what the Bill calls intimate searches, that is the examination of the mouth and genital and anal passages. These are attested places of occasional criminal concealment for drugs, weapons and other evidence of crime. Last session's Bill made provision for examination of these orifices, preferably by a doctor but otherwise by a police officer of the same sex as the suspect, both for weapons and for evidence of crime. The resurrected Bill confines the purpose of the search to articles that might be used to cause physical injury to the suspect or others.

The only Conservative revolt at the committee was by those who opposed that limitation of the power of intimate search. The minister conceded that there is a price to be paid for it in terms of undetected criminal concealment, but argued that the wider power was not compatible

with the requirement that the examination be normally done by a doctor; since the necessary cooperation of doctors would not be available in the absence of consent, save for the removal of potential instruments of injury or death; yet a practice of this form of search by police officers might cause inadvertent injury to suspects, especially if they resisted, and would raise in the public mind a prejudice against police treatment of suspects which might come to affect more important duties than that one.

The minister is right. People are not yet so inured to crime and the fight against it that they will comfortably contemplate licensing the police for that sort of handling. But the Home Secretary should follow his logic through and, at some small further cost to convenience, remove all exceptions to the rule that this is a job for a doctor.

Then there are journalists. They come in where the Bill confers new general powers of search under warrant for evidence of serious crime on premises where no suspicion falls on the occupier. This was the chief battleground of last session's Bill. Clergy, lawyers, doctors, other "caring professions" combined to protest the sanctity of the personal records made in the performance of their respective duties, and won exemption. Representatives of the press, suspecting they might not qualify as a caring profession, hastened to make out that protection from forced disclosure of their confidences was no less a matter of public interest. The Home Secretary obligingly wrote into his Bill a handsome exemption for "journalistic material".

No sooner was the expression down in cold print than the watchdogs of the press began to shiver at a new set of implications. There was an expression that the courts might feel called upon to define. The journalist might lose his safe and sufficient status as common man - tribune of the people, one with the people. Definition implies classification, classification implies privilege, privilege loss of privilege, restriction licensing, licensing silencing. The long-suffering Home Secretary is even now considering how next to satisfy these nervous clients.

THE NIT-PICKERS' REVENGE

With the publication of the Finance Bill yesterday, a little of the gill begins to peel off the Chancellor's gingerbread. Budget Day is a time for overall impressions, and Mr Nigel Lawson managed - to the delight of his backbenchers - to present an image of economic vigour and reforming zeal. This triumph carried him confidently through his post-Budget cross-examination by the Treasury committee of MPs on Wednesday.

But the successive stages of the Finance Bill are a time for detail - for the nit-pickers' revenge. Such a lengthy Finance Bill provides plenty of scope. There are, for a start, wholesale changes in corporation tax to be discussed. The abolition of capital allowances, and the lowering of corporation tax, were well-received by industry (rather better received, it seems, than the Government expected).

While the corporation tax changes are at least clear and strategically sensible, more general questions mark changes over the Chancellor's changes in personal tax. Naturally, the abolition of tax relief on life assurance premiums will attract some parliamentary trouble -

but life assurance companies have by now swallowed their bitter pill, and there are no major new shocks for them in the Finance Bill. (The bill does however make it clear that the new rules are being drawn very tightly, so any change in a pre-Budget policy will tip it out of the tax-protected category). There will be a parliamentary row, with more justification, over the extension of the composite rate of income tax on interest from building societies to banks: it is a huge restriction of freedom of choice for non-taxpayers.

And this concern touches on the most obvious question about the Budget. While seeking to restore industrial incentives, encourage wider share ownership and begin the painful task of rationalizing income tax, does it do enough for society's have-nots, the unemployed, the disabled, the elderly, the poor? Half this question cannot be answered, because this year the Government is leaving all announcements on social security benefits until June. But it is fairly clear that the Government has chosen to help those on low incomes by raising tax thresholds, not benefits, more than

inflation - and raised some doubts by doing so.

The Chancellor has angered pressure groups for the retired by concentrating his tax cuts on the single and married tax allowances, leaving age allowances untouched in real terms. This is justifiable: it enabled him to give most help to families with children, stuck in the worst of Britain's poverty traps. In hard cash, however, an increase in allowances gives most to the high-paid, which is why an increase in child benefit, which goes also to families outside the tax net, is widely supposed to be the most cost-effective way of relieving poverty. Mr Lawson's answer to that, delivered to the Treasury committee this week, was that child benefit is an indiscriminate weapon too: only 15 per cent of the unemployed, for example, have children of child benefit age.

This remains a critical area of government policy where its strategy is far from clear. A small token of humanity was given yesterday; along with the Finance Bill came the announcement that the extension of VAT to building alterations will not apply to conversions for the disabled. The bigger issues of social policy remain unresolved.

THIS GAME IS NOT THE ONLY THING

Questions of international sport have become complicated and difficult. The English Rugby Football Union meeting this morning to decide whether to accept an invitation to tour South Africa should find itself discussing problems of politics and morality and peering at future consequences in fields other than rugby. It is to be hoped that at the end it will decide not to send a team.

To rehearse some familiar arguments, external opponents of apartheid have found in a sports boycott their most effective weapon. The refusal of international sportsmen to play games with white South Africans has awakened their conscience as nothing else has. It has also produced changes: there is now a degree of integration in most sports, including the upper echelons of rugby. This is taken by some to be an argument in favour of relaxing boycotts and allowing tours.

The fact is, however, that apartheid remains; the South African system is still uniquely abhorrent in that it gives the force of law to prejudice; it is

based on the theory that some men may be adjudged less than full citizens because of the colour of their skin. This is insulting to the world.

Informed political commentators will tell the English Rugby Football Union that changes are taking place in South Africa now and more must take place in future if violent chaos is to be avoided. The question is whether the present tentative moves are to lead to a real and acceptable sharing of power or whether they are merely a redrawing of the boundaries of apartheid. This is a time when international pressure should be maintained and not relaxed.

There will be some at the English Rugby Football Union meeting who will argue that all this is not their business; they merely wish to kick a ball around with a lot of friendly people. But the truth is that they are in the business of politics, willy-nilly. One of the consequences of a tour will be that Mr Piet Botha, the Prime Minister, will claim, implicitly or explicitly, that this is a sign that the world approves of his efforts at reform. The

further implication is that he need do no more.

Another consequence will be that Britain's international relations in other sports are likely to be disrupted if a rugby tour takes place. In particular, African nations might stay away from the Olympic Games later this year and attempt to exclude England from the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh next year. These threats are illogical - rugby is not an Olympic sport and the Commonwealth Games involves entirely different people - but they are real.

It needs to be emphasized that whether to tour is a matter for the English Rugby Football Union to decide. The Government has advised against the tour, as it was bound to do under the Gleneagles agreement, but there can be no question of any compulsion. British citizens are free to behave abroad in a way that embarrasses others, black or white, as they wish. All that can be asked is that this morning's meeting remains aware that larger issues are involved. The rugby pitch is not an island, entire of itself.

Time for breaking the EEC mould?

From Mr Alfred Latham-Koenig
Sir, In your editorial of March 22 ("A drama, but not a crisis") you write "Mrs Thatcher must hang on until she gets a solution that meets Britain's essential interest." Yes, but not until the cracks in the European construction widen to the point of threatening the whole edifice. She must above all modify her negotiating style, which profoundly irritates and antagonizes her EEC partners.

True, the French also pursue their national interests with undivided vigour. But they do it with greater elegance and less stridency and cleverly dress those interests, whenever they can, in *communautaire* clothes. They also appear to show a greater sense of European history and to pay more attention to their partners' fears and idiosyncrasies. What Mrs Thatcher lacks above all is having at her side, instead of a competent and subservient tax lawyer in her own mould, a Foreign Minister more in the mould of Lord Carrington who, during his tenure at the Foreign Office, earned the respect of his European colleagues for his statesmanship and breadth of vision.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED LATHAM-KOENIG,
11 Bigwood Road,
Hamstead Garden Suburb, NW11.
March 27.

Hayward as 'showcase'

From the Secretary of the Royal Academy

Sir, I would not wish in any way to belittle the remarkable achievements of the Hayward Gallery under Arts Council management, or to question the valid points made by Mr Bryan Robertson (March 27), but he surely goes too far in claiming that it is the "main official international-calibre exhibition centre for London, and as such our only equivalent to the Grand Palais in Paris for shows arranged with foreign governments."

The record speaks for itself: over the past two years alone the Royal Academy has put on exhibitions at Burlington House in cooperation with Japan, the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, France, Nigeria, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy.

In some cases these were "official" exhibitions illustrating the culture of a particular country. In others, the Royal Academy mounted them in partnership with national institutions (the Prado, the National Gallery of Art (Washington), the Grand Palais, etc.).

Of course, Burlington House is not an "official" centre, in that it receives no revenue grant from the Arts Council or any other public source. But it has enjoyed the advantage of government indemnity for each of these exhibitions, and in a number of cases it has worked in amicable partnership with the Arts Council.

No, the real case for retaining the Hayward and the Serpentine Gallery under Arts Council management would seem to lie rather in their unfailing and unrivalled support for contemporary art in this country.

I am, Sir, yours etc.,
PIERS RODGERS, Secretary,
The Royal Academy of Arts,
Piccadilly, W1.
March 27.

Posts at La Scala

From the Artistic Director of La Scala, Milan

Sir, I take the liberty of writing to you in order to give first-hand and clear information about a report referring to La Scala (March 23).

The report suggests that the appointments of both Mr Abbado and Mr Muti were consequent on the support of two political parties represented on the board of administrators of La Scala.

The level of such a decision and of such musicians is totally above parties. This is proved by the unanimous vote which the board of administrators of La Scala gave to both appointments.

Regards,
CESARE MAZZONIS,
Artistic Director,
Teatro Scala,
Milan,
Italy.
March 27.

Local radio in France

From Mr Brian Lewis

Sir, Professor Day is naive in writing (March 23) that local radio in France carries no advertising and is supported by voluntary contributions.

It is true that the law of 1982, which created the High Authority authorized it to license private radio stations, of which there may eventually be 1,000 in France. It is also true that it prohibits them from advertising and that they are financed by supporters' associations, but the contributions to the associations, far from being voluntary, are for services rendered and every local station has its rate card.

To be brief on a subject with the

constant variations efficient advertising agencies develop, there are three main forms of advertising: 1. Broadcasting a well known commercial jingle and, instead of the company name, an announcer says "To learn how to purchase furniture on the easiest possible terms telephone..." Or announcers tellously repeating "The time by my watch is now..." Or by a service to the public with local shopping tips.

2. By selling programme time to local political parties, or authorities or banks, by commercial houses sponsoring programmes which they think will please a particular public, and it is of course open house for record companies.

Keeping defence enterprise in trim

From Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton

Sir, Many of the arguments, and consequent proposals, for reorganizing the management of defence, published by the Defence Secretary in his Open Government Document 84/03, will be welcome to those of us who have struggled to make the present system work to the best advantage of our national security.

But Field Marshal Lord Carver's letter (March 21) and his explicit warnings of where these proposals go too far deserve warm support.

I would emphasize in particular the danger in supposing, as the Defence Secretary's paper appears to do, that there is some natural division between policy and management or between the so-called "support functions" of personnel and logistics on the one hand and operational capability on the other.

For the raising, training, equipping and deployment of the front line of all three Services might appear to the inexperienced to be a "management" function, but their subsequent operational posture depends entirely on how well, or ill, that function is performed.

It demands, as Lord Carver rightly points out, single Service staffs adequate in numbers, experience and skill to support and advise the professional head of each Service if he is to be capable of meeting the centrally stated requirements of Government defence policy.

This raises the related point concerning the function of the Vice-Chiefs of Staff, whose posts the Defence Secretary expects to lapse.

These three men are by common

consent the hardest worked members of their Service boards and are responsible for drawing together the whole wide span of what I described above as the apparent management function. It is illusory to suppose that their work will somehow disappear, for it is neither self-generated nor composed of "each other's washing".

Even if it were thought expedient, for the sake of some apparent tidiness, to abolish these posts, officers of similar seniority and experience would have to be appointed to the staff of the CDS.

It is lower down the organizational tree that important savings could be made by a reorganization of the general lines proposed. Some posts at the two-star level (uniformed and civilian), with many more at the one-star and "red colonel" level, should at once come to hand, especially in the staffs dealing with plans, commitments and operational requirements.

The whole defence enterprise is, as Lord Carver says, a highly sensitive balancing act, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Defence Secretary will not allow the balance to be falsified by paper solutions which may look neat as an organism, but take more quiescent account of the real difficulty of successfully running an £18bn-a-year business employing half-a-million people, on which the very lives and the very way of life of our fifty-five million people in the end depend.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
HILL-NORTON,
House of Lords.

Miss Tisdall's case

From Dr H. G. ApSimon

Sir, Miss Tisdall has done two things. She has taken a copy of a document belonging to her employers, the content of which her employers wished to keep secret, and given it to someone else; and she has caused the publication of material classified as secret.

The first offence is one known to almost every employer. For there are civil remedies. (Though, in the case of an isolated offence, even the punishment of dismissal might be seriously contested as excessive at a hearing before an industrial tribunal.)

The second offence is one that, if committed, was certainly also committed by *The Guardian*. The fact that the editor of *The Guardian* has not been prosecuted for it is an admission, tacit but compelling, that the material was not in fact secret and so should never have been classified as such. (Had Miss Tisdall been prosecuted solely for "publication" of the document that *The Guardian* did not publish, that would have been a different story. But, by all the accounts that I have seen, she was not.)

This raises the question (and I ask it not rhetorically but genuinely seeking the answer): does the mere fact that someone with appropriate authority classifies a document as secret automatically make that document in fact a secret one? Surely a necessary condition is that he acted reasonably in so purporting to classify it?

In other fields judges have held that some putative decisions by officials, whether they be policemen or secretaries of state, have been unreasonable and so, not being made in the proper exercise of an authority, have been without authority.

If the same test of reasonableness

does not apply to the classification of state documents then some interesting, and alarming, consequences are apparent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. G. APSIMON,
Badgers Set,
Old Bialay Road,
Frimley, Surrey,
March 25.

From Mr Jonathan Sayeed, MP for Bristol East (Conservative)

Sir, Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act is again under attack, but its critics must recognize the damage caused to the quality of government decision-making by unauthorized disclosure of confidential information.

Civil servants are in a position of trust, have access to sensitive information by virtue of their work, and are employed to serve a democratically elected government.

It is an arrogant denial of the process of democracy for civil servants to don the mantle of arbiter of the public good, if they feel so strongly about a matter they have the opportunity to transfer, leave the service or even stand for Parliament.

But there is another deeply disturbing implication of this betrayal of trust. No government will fully investigate the many options inherent in any policy decision unless it is confident that its deliberations will remain private. The result of "leaking" is that documents have narrower circulation and fewer people are consulted. "Leaking" is an obstacle to better informed government and thus leads to poorer government.

I wonder whether those who "well all" realize the damage their disclosures cause their fellow citizens.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN SAYEED,
House of Commons,
March 26.

In pursuit of truth

From the Reverend Michael Burgess, SSC

Sir, Sweeping generalisations are usually way off target, immoderate and lacking in substantiated evidence. That said, can there be any fear of contradiction when I say that journalists as a breed are the biggest crowd of self-righteous hypocrites in contemporary society?

Quite apart from the Olympian tone with which they attempt to drape their every pronouncement, even on matters where they possess the merest fraction of a half-truth, their attitude toward the Christian Church in general has become boringly hysterical. What truth do they think to pursue?

The Poulter affair has brought forth the latest outburst of indignant journalistic wind. Even you, Sir,

write that "The Church would be very unwise to try to put that point across by making a public example of invidiously selected and identifiable individuals" (leading article, March 23).

Pray, Sir, is this not the daily behaviour of these self-appointed "guardians of freedom" toward those luckless individuals who have the misfortune to fall into their sight?

It becomes the profit-seeking media, largely involved with titillating trivia and character assassination, to lay down the law about the weightier matter of fair play. Rather, it is a matter of "Journalist, heal thyself!"

Yours truly,
MICHAEL BURGESS,
Church of the Annunciation,
Bryanston Street, W1.
March 23.

3. Preparing programmes in the form of cassettes for products with blank space for the comments of the local critics, which are read from accompanying texts.

The High Authority is perfectly aware of what is going on, but to stop it requires proof in the form of declarations from the statutory body which supervises advertising standards, which does not have the funds to undertake the task.

There is, however, one station which is kept in comfort by voluntary subscriptions - Frequency Guy - here in the heart of Paris.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN LEWIS,
39 Avenue Victor-Hugo,
75116 Paris.

parents on well below average incomes lost anything up to £10 a week. These cuts were billed as being "essential" to reduce the social security budget by £185m.

Such figures now seem tiny in comparison to the amounts given to the wealthy on Tuesday - £360m in abolishing investment-income surcharge, £450m in changes in stamp duty for shareholders and those with mortgages over £25,000, £1,200m in reduced corporation tax and £50m in reduced capital transfer tax.

No one should be in any doubt, this was a Budget for the higher-paid at the expense of the lower-paid.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN DODGSON,
National Council for One Parent Families,
255 Kentish Town Road, NW5.
March 15.

Qualified ban on heavy lorries

From Mr Dave Wetzel
Sir, The Chairman of Safeway recently criticized in your columns (March 24) our proposals for a night and weekend heavy lorry ban as being bad for both the environment and economy of London.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Originally the GLC set up the Wood inquiry to investigate a complete 24-hour ban of all heavy lorries in London. As a result of the Wood inquiry team's report the GLC is proposing to ban heavy lorries at night and weekends.

We are also considering many important exemptions from the ban: Major roads with no housing; Saturday mornings; the new quiet heavy lorry or heavy lorries fitted with a hush kit; those industries and firms which would be seriously disrupted by the ban.

The effect of this ban will be: 1. The 50 per cent of all lorry journeys which have no business in London but use us as a through route at night and weekends will be excluded.

2. Many heavy lorries which have to use London will be modified to become more quiet.

3. Many heavy lorries will stick to major roads with no housing instead of taking short cuts through our local residential streets.

4. All of London's roads will witness a dramatic reduction in heavy lorry movements at night and at weekends.

I believe this reasonable policy will be welcomed by all Londoners and will only be opposed by the narrow selfish interests of big business.

Yours for socialism,
DAVE WETZEL, Chairman,
Transport Committee,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1,
March 28.

Bishop's move

From the Bishop of Norwich

Sir, I walked into the City of London today, leaving Liverpool Street station at 12.52pm. Taking the longer route, I passed the Temple where, amidst a mass of daftified, the great magnolia was just breaking into bloom.

I continued along Victoria Embankment, giving a gracious and thankful nod across the water to Mr. Livingstone for providing us all with a noiseless, fumeless, business day of health and exercise, and I wheeled into the Palace of Westminster at 1.37pm.

I usually allow 35 minutes by Tube, and 40 minutes by bus, down to door; so 45 minutes by foot to show a party of Norfolk schoolchildren round this bastion of democracy is a small price to pay.

Yours, etc.,
MAURICE NORVICH,
House of Lords,
March 28.

VAT on building

From Mr Oliver Barratt

Sir, Lord Rosberg and Mr George Ferguson (March 20) correctly assess the cumulatively calamitous consequences for the nation's building stock of the imposition of VAT on alterations, as is already the case for repairs. Treasury mandarins, however, are impervious to such arguments and will see them as special pleading by the owner of an historic house and by an architect, but as surely as if they had complained about the taxing of their fish and chips.

While the taxing of work on existing buildings is unfortunate, it is the distortion of doing this when both demolition and new building are zero-rated that is grossly unfair and will do far more damage to the environment. If any building work is taxed, then all should be and no one could claim that a demand for the equal imposition of VAT on demolition work and on all new building is special pleading.

There are often good reasons for demolishing a building and erecting a new one, rather than repairing and adapting an existing building, such decisions should be made on the basis of real criteria, not influenced by distorted taxation. It is completely illogical that new buildings should not be similarly taxed and, the question of employment in the construction industry is raised, the labour-intensive nature of most repair and alteration work might justify a distortion in the reverse direction.

As far as historic buildings are concerned, most of the problems caused by the imposition of VAT could be alleviated by allowing owners of listed buildings to recover the VAT on repairs (not alterations) certified by an architect or quantity surveyor. Also charities, which would include churches and the National Trust, should be allowed to recover VAT, but there are reasons for doing this which have nothing to do with buildings.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER BARRATT, Secretary,
The Cockburn Association (The Edinburgh Civic Trust),
15 North Bank Street,
Edinburgh.
March 21.

Pint-size increase

From Mr Roy Chapman

Sir, I note that the brewery which owns my favourite local has responded to the extra 2p per pint duty on beer (a) by sounding off with predictable fury about declining sales, threat to the working man's drink, body-blow from the EEC, etc; (b) by putting its beer up 3p.

No doubt the neighbourhood chippie will be similarly confused come May 1.

Yours faithfully,
ROY CHAPMAN,
63 Newn Square, SW5,
March 19.

THE ARTS

Irving Wardle reviews the RSC's Stratford opening of *Henry V*

The history man

When Stratford last tackled this play, in Terry Hands' 1975 version, the main task was to dispel the shadow of *The Wars of the Roses* and reestablish Henry as a hero in his own right.

The whole emphasis of that production was on Alan Howard's growth from a reformed wastrel to a conquering monarch, with Agincourt counting less as a victory over a foreign enemy than a victory over himself.

In Adrian Noble's production, which opens the new Stratford season, the centre is by no means so clearly defined. If it lies anywhere, it is in the figure of Ian McDiarmid's Chorus: a wry commentator in timeless costume who remains on stage throughout, reflecting every nuance of the play with emotion which modern audiences view this discordant work.

Mr McDiarmid opens with a standard rhetorical flourish, but when he reaches the last line, "Kindly to judge our play," his arms go out in a gesture of invitation asking us to share responsibility for the show.

From that moment he becomes an intimate confidant, jogging our fantasy, snatching at the stage's limitations and - crucially - turning deadly serious when he mentions the sacred name of Agincourt and its even bloodier aftermath in the succeeding reign.

It is a bewitchingly varied and witty

performance, but its main importance is structural. It invites the spectator not only to share the task of imagination, but also to acknowledge complicity in the play's nationalistic prejudices. Given our recent history, there is a strong case for saying that *Henry V* is still about ourselves.

The general style of the production is in key with Mr Noble's other Stratford work: copious use of atmospheric music (by Howard Blake, with much reliance on harp arpeggios and unaccompanied folk song), and a denuded stage. The early scenes are played down-stage in front of a traverse curtain, which is whisked off to disclose the black cavern of the impending French battlefield.

Bob Crowley's scheme does not always work out in detail. Alice and the French Princess have to make their first entrance engulfed in the smoke of Harfleur, and the use of a tall rectangular door - symbolizing the gate of war - leads the army straight off the battlefield.

But there are more occasions when it operates brilliantly, such as the sight of the wretched English crouched under sacking in the pouring rain; or

on the night before Agincourt, when the chorus prowls over the squalid down-stage area shining a torch over Henry's followers, while in the farthest depths of the stage the French are seen rolling in golden luxury, languidly passing the night in games of chess before their supposedly certain victory.

The Stratford programme contains two parallel essays on "Hero-King" and "Scourge of God", both of which relate to Kenneth Branagh's performance. At his first appearance, you can well imagine Mr Branagh as Hal: a quiet, cold figure watching and listening while giving nothing away, and generally avoiding the centre of the stage. He first shows his hand in the tennis-ball scene, beginning with a mild answer to the French insult, and then exploding into paroxysms of psychotic rage.

The effect is characteristic of this actor, and it is well matched to Henry's habit of playing the sympathetic private man and then arising into violent public action. In Mr Branagh's case, there is no clear-cut division between the two.

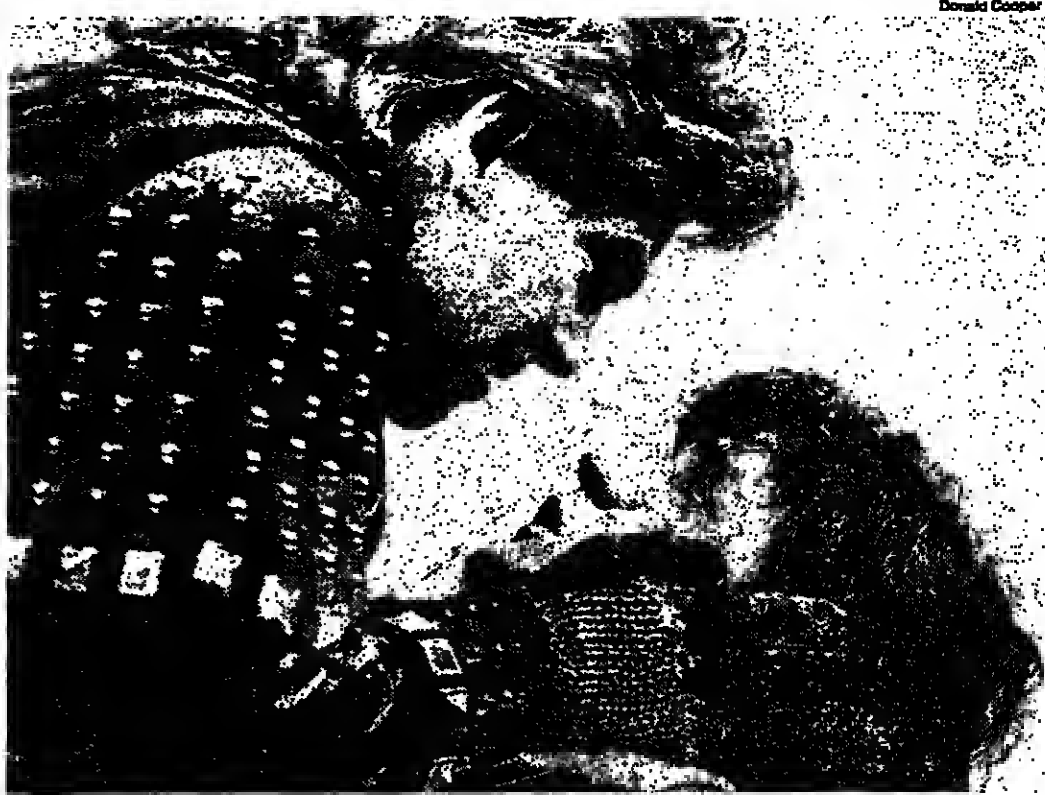
Not content with sentencing the English conspirators to death, he burles

himself on Stephen Simms' Scroop for an act of personal betrayal. And after the massacre of the boys, he similarly assaults the French herald. The performance throughout presents a poised, confident mask through which panic and savagery periodically break out.

This can take the form of physical courage, as in a vertiginous fall from a ladder, into the arms of his followers. More often he comes over as a haunted man, pursued simultaneously by personal and dynastic history. His prayer before Agincourt is a gabbled, terrified act of bribery, fully in the spirit of his guilty father.

Likewise, memories of Eastcheap come home to roost at his last encounter with Bardolph (John Rogan) who kneels fixing the king with a mute, terrifying stare as he is slowly garrotted by Brian Blessed's hulking Exeter. This is by far the most painful moment of the evening, and the passage where Mr Branagh comes closest to public collapse.

I have said enough to indicate the intelligence of this reading. What it lacks is magnitude. Vocally, Mr Branagh is underpowered for the part, and repeatedly his climaxes are simply high-pitched instead of thrilling. He has not mastered the craft of individual word emphasis, and his couplets do not ring.



Public violence: Kenneth Branagh's Henry turns on Lord Scroop (Stephen Simms)

Paying penance the American way

"You do realize," said the lady in San Francisco, "that what you're seeing in this festival is a tiny fragment of the American theatre." What we were seeing, as usual at Louisville, was a programme of nine plays chosen from the annual intake of some 2,000 scripts. The selection is then shown over three days to an audience of international guests and Kentucky regulars, whose trust in the Actors' Theatre is such that they even subscribe to its untried material.

You can always be sure of finding good design and good performances at Louisville; finding good new plays is the uncertain factor. It can strain the patience to see the lights going up on yet another homely mid-West interior, in which the family shares its problems over a venerable table with frequent recourse to the battered refrigerator. You do not see that kind of banal domestic naturalism in New York. Domestic politics remain the predominant issue of this year's programme, but its quality is much improved. There has also been a conscious effort by the management to coax their home-loving writers out of the nest.

Two of the main house productions were large-scale commissioned pieces on public themes: Emily Mann's *Excavation of Justice* and Keo Jenkins's *The Crossing* - dealing respectively with the 1978 San Francisco City Hall murders, and last year's shooting down of the Korean airliner. The methods and intentions of these pieces were in precise opposition. Miss Mann, viewing the deaths of the liberal mayor and a homosexual supervisor as a clear instance of redneck bigotry, presents the story through a strict reconstruction of the case against their assassins, a former employee of the Police Department, Daniel White.

Mr Jenkins, having no clear ideas about the ill-fated flight except that the episode was too important to ignore, devises a free-for-all in which every party has its say while the question of staging political events is hotly debated by a group of American actors.

Joe Jory's production presents the doomed flight itself in the Kabuki manner, with masked passengers and a model aircraft brought down with a decapitating sword blow. Visually beautiful, such effects also create a framework for debate; but all you glean from Mr Jenkins is that the more important the event, the more impossible it is to dramatize.

On the domestic front, action ranges from a Bronx bar, a Texan mansion, and the slaughtering room of a poultry shop, besides the obligatory farmhouse living room. Of the studio plays, my favourite is P. J. Barry's *The Ocelot Bridge*.

Club, which covers a decade in the lives of eight sisters by means of their Friday-night bridge parties. First seen posing for a local newspaper and introducing themselves with cascades of beautifully orchestrated giggles, they wind up facing death, disablement, and madness.

Underlying this play - like other Louisville products - is a standard American device, in this case the party that uncovers painful truths from the past. And, again in company with other pieces, it leaves the pattern implicit. The sisters may be Roman Catholics who have stoically closed their minds to sexual frustration and betrayal. But instead of the obligatory scene where all of this comes out, you are left to deduce it from their style of gossip, regression to childhood games, and obedience to the censorious eldest sister (Sylvia Cassell), who still wields parental authority. Set around two card tables with a dummy player always on the move, Robert Spera's production flows with comic invention.

The same themes crop up, well fleshed-out, in Horton Foote's *Courship*, a delicate 1914 study of two gently reared Texas girls immured to the home while the sounds and rumours of fecundity and shotgun marriages drift in from the world outside. They recur in Lee Blessing's *Independence*, an all-girls family reunion where madness moves into the centre of the home in the person of a deranged mother (the formidable Miss Gassell again).

Partly as a result of seeing the plays in rapid succession, you get the impression of a group mind at work; and the hints of expiation contained in these quiet domestic plays come into savage prominence elsewhere in the festival. On the studio stage they take the form of an "apache dance", as Jobo Patrick Shanley accurately subtitled *Danny and The Deep Blue Sea*, a bar-room encounter between two self-condemned social outcasts, who begin with tremendous exchanges of abuse and physical violence before coming together for the night.

Irving Wardle

Yentl (PG)
Leicester Square Theatre

El Sur (The South) (U)
Academy Two

By Design (18)
Gate Bloomsbury

Reflections (15)
Chelsea Cinema

Isaac Bashevis Singer's *Yentl*. The *Yeshiva Boy* is a small story, and Barbara Streisand's *Yentl* is a big film; and in that distinction lie the problems. The perfect scale for Singer's bald, elliptical tale would have been the modest productions of the old-time Yiddish cinema, made by directors like Joseph Green and Edgar G. Ulmer.

But the economics of Hollywood - and the politics of stardom can no longer accommodate the small film. The anecdote has to be cocooned in two hours of spectacle and song and the character must be accommodated to the status and personality of the star. This is not to doubt Barbara Streisand's commitment to the project (she has, it seems, wanted to film the story for 15 years, and dedicates it to her father) or her undoubted achievement in her first film as director. Filming on location in Czechoslovakia, with Roy Walker as production designer and Judy Moorcroft as costume designer, she has lovingly recreated the look of Russian-Polish Jewry at the turn of the century.

Yentl, the daughter of a rabbi, yearns for learning but in her society and time a woman is prohibited from studying the sacred lore. When her father dies, she disguises herself as a man, changes her name to Anshel, and enrolls to a yeshiva in Lublin. She excels in scholarship, but "once you say 'A', you must say 'B'", and her

transvestism involves her in some strange and near-tragic adventures, as she falls in love with a fellow-student and marries the girl whose parents have rejected him.

To make a film out of it, Ms Streisand and her fellow writer Jack Rosenthal, have been obliged to inflate Singer's hints and ellipses into rather dogged descriptive action: a heavy comedy scene where Anshel and the man she secretly loves are obliged to share a bed, a more teasingly erotic one when the other students try to force Anshel to bathe with them. Instead of Singer's wonderfully enigmatic treatment of the wedding night ("Hadass in her innocence was unaware that things were not quite as they should have been") the film develops a lengthy expository sequence.



The getting of wisdom: Barbara Streisand as Yentl

As the script progresses the filmmakers abandon Singer's more and more to develop their own story.

The inflation of the story does not, in fact, much broaden or deepen *Yentl*'s own character. This gives Ms Streisand, as director-star, her major problem, since she is on the screen and in close-up for a very large part of the time. She looks charming and amusing in male clothing, but the range demanded by *Yentl*-Anshel is small, and the actress is eventually reduced to monotonous repetition of the same repertory of appealing looks and reproach or quivering upper lip. It would be impossible to have a Streisand film in which she did not sing. Here music - an impressive score by Michel Legrand with lyrics by Alan and Marilyn Bergman - is used as a continuing internal monologue.

Cinema

Too much of a good thing

The outloo is in principle excellent and the performance is fine, yet even this seems an excessive ornament on a small story already more than fully explored by the images and dialogue.

Though Singer's own ending has a nice sense of enigma, the finale of the film is an intelligent and imaginative speculation. It provides a well-calculated dramatic pay-off to a first feature whose nerve and verve, whatever its other shortcomings, are undeniable.

El Sur is Victor Erice's first film since *The Spirit of the Beehive* 10 years ago. It has the same elusive quality of that earlier, dealing less in direct relationships than in lapses in communication and the distances that separate people. The elusive is heightened here, since the film appears to be only the first part of a cycle: it ends in the air, with every promise of a sequel to follow.

The leading character is again a young girl, whom we watch growing to adolescence (she is successively and beautifully played by Sonsoles Aranguren and Iciar Bollain). Her father is a doctor whom she idolizes in her childhood, not least because of the mystery his origins in "The South" give him.

Her fascination with this magical South is only increased by a visit by her grandmother and her father's old nanny, a delectable, loving old peasant chatterbox. In time, as she herself matures, she sees her father deteriorate, succumbing to drink and disappointment. As the film ends she is making her own way to the South, intent on solving some of the mysteries of her father's life and death.

Erice confirms his mastery of mood, ambience, and the art of evoking the mysteries rather than the sharp lines of character. His portrait of the young girl is as fascinating as the *Beehive* children. In his film, though, even while submitting to his storytelling spells, there is an inescapable inclination to wonder what, if anything, it is about.

Claude Jutra's *By Design*, from Canada, at least makes its intentions very clear - once past the first reels, which are rather self-conscious about their "sophistication" in establishing the ambience of a modest design house. The business is run by two attractive women, played by Patty Duke Astin and Sara Botsford, who prove extremely deft and witty players once they, too, get over the bad patch at the beginning.

They live together in a homosexual relationship which is perfectly contented, except

for their keen desire for a child. The regular adoption agency is unhelpful in the matter. The only solution seems to be to resort to regular biological processes, and the tragedy follows the story of their search for a suitable agent for the impregnation.

By a series of accidents, both manage to become pregnant, though the screenplay (by Jutra, with Joe Weisfeld and David Eames) manages to give the ending an unexpected twist. It is a simple, kindly film, which manages to combine robust and sexy comedy with a generous and intelligent approach to the basic human problems it assaults.

It is 12 years since the British director Kevin Billington made his last film, *The Light at the Edge of the World*, and 16 since he made his well-received first feature film, *Interlude*. Unhappily, *Reflections*, from the Irish, novelist John Banville's story *The Newton Letter*, has not provided him with a very suitable subject for his return to features.

It is an anecdote about a rather priggish historian who rents a lodge on a crumbling Irish estate, and becomes puzzlingly involved with the crumbling family that inhabits it. He leaves with the melancholy realization that he has not learnt a thing about them, and since the audience shares his bewilderment the whole enterprise is rather frustrating.

It is a film of excessive pretension to sensibility and atmosphere, which means that there is a great deal of walking around, lingering in looks of indecipherable meaning, and endless pauses between lines, which are not so great that they merit time for consideration.

David Robinson

GATE
WYNHAM THEATRE
250-252 LONDON ST
W1P 6LP
01-837 3402 837177

ROBERT ALTMAN'S STREAMERS
GATE BLOOMSBURY
01-837 3402 837177

Claude Jutra's **BY DESIGN**
Lynne Littman's **TESTAMENT**
GATE MAYFAIR
293-2031

Luchino Visconti's **THE LEOPARD**
Landscape and film made available in all countries

6 OSCAR NOMINATIONS
"Very fine - one of the years' best films" - *D* Magazine

FANNY AND ALEXANDER
INGMAR BERGMAN
LIMITED SEASON
Film at 3.20 & 7.15 daily
CAMDEN PLAZA
185-2453 CAMDEN, CAMDEN TOWN STATION

IRRESISTIBLE WIT
DINA DALE LINDEN
NICKY HENSON
JENNIFER HILARY
JILL BAKER
SUFFICIENT CARBOHYDRATE
DENNIS POTTER
SEASON ENDS 28 APRIL
ALBERT THEATRE
BOX OFFICE 01-836 3876 CCN 379 6565

Television

Home and away

The dialogue stumbled rather, but *Missing from Home*, BBC 1's six-part thriller series which began last night, was sufficiently intriguing to merit watching next time around.

As played by Judy Loe, Allison Reynolds - whose husband went to the office as usual but didn't return - seemed more inconvenienced than distraught. She was particularly testy with the Special Branch and the police, which didn't seem to be likely in the circumstances, nor did she look the kind of woman who would be on such a steep learning curve at such a moment.

She appeared to know little about her husband's business, or about the family's financial affairs. He, it appeared, had access to classified information, was something of a gambler, and was apparently not all that popular. Certainly the man who shared his office seemed indifferent to him, and a neighbour shied away when questioned.

No doubt we shall learn more about him shortly, although some action will be needed to keep it going. We shall also see a lot more of Miss Loe in this story by Roger Marshall, and that faintly formidable men may become more compatible

with the situation as her troubles increase.

BBC 2's *Forty Minutes*, produced by John Percival, was a heartening programme. It is good to know that the longhorn, the Gloucester Old Spot pig, and the Shetland and Portland sheep are alive and fairly well and with a chance of returning to fashion.

They owe it to the Rare Breeds Survival Trust, a band of people who restore one's faith in the enduring eccentricity of the British which could imply, in this case, a certain loomsightedness.

Animal Antiques told how these far-from-everyday countryfolk had doggedly continued to breed sheep and cattle which the more commercially minded had decided were *outré*. It could turn out that they have been canny.

The longhorn is fetching prices which suggest it is farthest along the road to rehabilitation. And the genes of these rare animals are now commending themselves to those who are apprehensive about the shape of things to come.

Dennis Hackett

Two women in love. Why shouldn't they have a baby?
By Design
Patty Duke Astin and Sara Botsford
Directed by Claude Jutra
GATE BLOOMSBURY
837-3402 837-1777

NATIONAL THEATRE OF BRENT
The Complete JOY OF SEX
Lyric Theatre
HAMMERSMITH
April 10-May 5
Box Office
01-741 2311

OSCAR PETERSON
at The Barbican
Saturday March 31st 1984 at 7.45pm
Tickets: £15.00 £13.00 £11.00
Available now from the Barbican Box Office
Tel: 01-638 8891 and 628 8795

Sadler's Wells Theatre
3-14 April 1984
Petrushka
LES RENDEZVOUS
RAYMONDA ACT III
3-5 April
PAQUITA
THE WINTER PLAY
PINEAPPLE POLL
10-12 April
LES SYLPHIDES
"METAMORPHOSIS"
RAYMONDA ACT III
10-12 April
GISELLE
preceded by
"NEW JACKSON BALLET"
13-14 April
*World premiere
Even 7.30 Sat Mar 2.30
Scot 2.50-£10
Box Office 01-278 9815 (5 lines)
BOX OFFICE OPEN
Sponsored by **Conoco**

Best Picture 1984
THE GOLDEN BEAR AWARD
BERLIN FILM FESTIVAL
INTERNATIONAL FILM CRITICS acclaim
"SUPERB... FLASHES OF BRILLIANCE"
JOHN CASSAVETES, GENA ROWLANDS
Love Streams
Separate parts 2.00 (Not Sat) 5.00 & 10
PREMIERE
93 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE LONDON W1 TEL: 734 5414
The West End's New Cinema for International Films

Opera

Docteur Miracle/Margot la Rouge
Bloomsbury

We have a rather gruesome way of celebrating composers' anniversaries - by digging skeletons out of their cupboards. I doubt, however, that anything more embarrassing is going to come rattling from the *Delius* closet this year than his one-act opera *Margot la Rouge*.

Park Lane Opera staged the work on Wednesday night for the first time in this country, following the broadcast revival of two years ago, but now with *Delius*'s own rediscovered orchestration.

Written in 1901 to 1902 for a competition run by the publisher Somzognon, the piece is a crude story of corruption, jealousy, prostitution and double murder set in a low dive in Montmartre. It does not sound quite *Delius*'s thing, but in fact it works extraordinarily well: whether because it is melodramatic despite being *Delius*, or *Delius* despite being melodramatic, I am not sure.

The essence of longing distilled there is associated in the opera with Margot's innocent past as she remembers it, and as it is remembered by Thibault, who encounters her by chance in her present state as a whore and persuades her that they can regain the happiness of former times.

But of course it cannot be. The villains of Margot's past are immediate past as she remembers it, and as it is remembered by Thibault, who encounters her by chance in her present state as a whore and persuades her that they can regain the happiness of former times.

Robert Carsen's production is spot-on, providing a vehicle for characterful performances by Aone Masoo as Margot, Maria Mull as her well-cheated rival Lili Béguin, Kim Begley as Thibault and Rodney Macann as L'Artiste.

Mr Carsen and the conductor Clive Timms also find amusing things to do before the interval with Leocox's *Docteur Miracle*, another competition entry and, not altogether deservedly, a more successful one.

Paul Griffiths

BARRY FOSTER
JUDY PARFITT
LESLIE PHILLIPS
ZENA WALKER
IN
PETER NICHOLS
Passion Play
BEST PLAY
DIRECTED BY
MIKE OCKRENT
WYNDHAM'S THEATRE
Box Office 836 3028 CCN 379 6565, 741 9399

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 26. Dealings End April 6. \$ Contango Day, April 9. Settlement Day, April 16.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 26. Dealings End April 6. \$ Contango Day, April 9. Settlement Day, April 16.

Godfrey Davis **europcar**

[illegible]

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Montagu and Greenwell prepare for the big bang

The engagement between Samuel Montagu, the Midlands in house merchant bank, and W Greenwell, the most influential gilt-edged stockbroker, was formally announced yesterday. Samuel Montagu has taken the prescribed 29.9 per cent of Greenwell and will move to 50 per cent when Stock Exchange rules permit. Meanwhile, the partners, best symbolized by Mr Stefan Gadd who has brought peace, goodwill and profit to Montagu, and Mr Gordon Pepper, the seer of Greenwell and gifts, believe they have a marriage of true minds.

Interchange will be limited during the first phase, which will end with the Stock Exchange's big bang: the coming of negotiated brokers' commissions in the second half of next year. Thereafter, the two see themselves as effectively one essentially British Market maker in fixed-interest stocks and a block trader in equities. They are thus anticipating the Americanization of trading methods in London, and beyond that, the coming as corporate members of the London Stock Exchange of leading American and Japanese investment houses. Greenwell lacks the "trading mentality", which Montagu will bring (together with capital and an extensive overseas network) it will contribute the research capability and the distribution system.

For the clearing Banks this is mainly a matter of the interpretation of American law which sets out in largely untested statutes investment areas in which they, and stockbrokers, may operate. A survey has been commissioned. Bankers, it is fair to say, are coming round the view that trading large blocks of shares is where the real money is to be made.

Sir Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays, said on Wednesday that if his bank had put all the money in gilts last year, profits would have been just £169m less, for minimal risk and regular income, than Barclays made from traditional banking. Add an international dealing network and making money from mere banking would become a secondary business. Barclays, De Zoete & Bevan and Wedd Durbacher Mordant is clearly set to become a substantial force.

April 9 is an important day: international dealerships start to trade in overseas securities for negotiated, rather than traditional fixed commissions. On that day also, the cost of buying and gilts will drop by between 10 and 20 per cent. That alone could wipe between £10m and £15m from the income of the larger gilt-holding firms. Greenwell, among others, are not letting the grass die under their feet.

Making hay while ASC prevaricates

The worst fears expressed here yesterday about the stand-off position toward deferred taxation taken by the upper echelon of accountants were duly confirmed after the stock market had made hay in bank shares. National Westminster leaped 17p., Barclays 15p., Lloyds 13p., and Midland a more modest 8p. If the auditors had decided that bank balance sheets and profit and loss accounts would avoid the new, harsh realities of deferred taxation on the banks' leasing business, then it made sense to push up the shares if only to take a quick profit later in the day.

Despite tremendous professional and even public interest in the subject, focused on the clearing banks because of their provided deferred taxation liabilities of up to £1.5 billion, and a crying need for a common approach, all the Accounting Standards Committee could muster was a thinly worded press release which, in effect, allows companies and their auditors to do whatever they want as long as the accounts still show a "true and fair view". The standard setters have once again hidden behind their traditional stance that they do not interpret accounting standards nor are they prepared to legislate to accommodate the changes. The only crumb of encouragement is that the situation is under review.

Turnround at Istock

● Istock Johnsoe, the Leicester brick maker, yesterday reported a dramatic turnround in trading fortunes. Pretax losses of £1.9m in 1982 have been turned into profits of £6.6m for last year. A final dividend of 3.75p is being recommended raising the total for the year from 4.5p to 5.5p. Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, the chairman, said the group was on target for another big advance this year.

Tempus, page 19
● Lucas Industries, the car component manufacturers, has reported a £3.5m pretax profit for the first half year to January 31. It was turned round the £5.2m loss recorded for the same period last year. Pretax profit for the full year to July 1983 was £2.1m. The interim dividend of 2.6p has been maintained. Total dividends last year were 8.6p. Turnover also increased by £75m to £659m for the six month period. Turnover for the full year was £1,216m last time.

Tempus, page 19
● Croda International profits rose from £15m to £17.6m for the year ended December 25 on sales ahead from £307m to £341m. The net dividend is unchanged at 7p on earnings up from 7.18p to 8.43p, fully diluted post tax.

Tempus, page 19
● Fire damage cost British insurers £32.2m in February, bringing the total so far this year to £70.3m.

Until the review is completed and materialized as an accounting standard, which could be months away, the ASC has merely reminded companies that SSAP 15, the standard on deferred taxation, and SSAP 6, the standard on extraordinary items remain in force.

Had it stopped there, the scope for manipulation would have been reduced. Most companies would then have been hard pressed to do anything but write back, as extraordinary item debits, deferred taxation liabilities which they had not provided for. The ASC's press release, however, adds: "There may be instances where companies feel that applying SSAP 15 and SSAP 6 does not enable their accounts to give a true and fair view".

Not only does all this open the door for companies to do as they will, it leaves boards of directors in the curious position of preparing their accounts in accordance not with accounting standards but with ASC press releases. As there is already a disparity of view among the big eight accountancy firms on how the problem should be resolved, there is little hope of consistency. The ASC was set up in an attempt to bring some order to the chaotic variety of accounting practices used by companies; it now seems to be encouraging the return to the bad old ways.

US deficit a record - and still growing

Like the Empire State building, the US trade deficit has to be admired for its size. At \$10.1 billion, the February figure, the worst ever so far, compares with a February 1983 out-turn of \$3.6 billion. Over the last 12 months the deficit totalled \$80 billion: if you annualize the last quarter's figure, you come up with around \$105 billion. The deterioration looks to be accelerating, and Mr Martin Feldstein's forecast yesterday that the trade deficit could exceed \$100 billion in 1985 might come true sooner than he thinks.

Mr Feldstein head of the US Council of Economic Advisors, added the caveat that a falling dollar would improve the trade figures.

Traders in US bonds were however more concerned with the current debt auction. The seven-year note auction went well selling at average yields of 12.41 per cent, and dealers, who reportedly bought the lion's share, discerned some retail interest.

US bond holders are probably weary of deficit talk, and their attention is focused more on how the deficit will be financed. A merchandise trade deficit of a notional \$100 billion in 1984 would come out at perhaps \$80 billion on current account, net of invisibles. This estimate compares with 1982 and 1983 current deficits of \$11 billion and \$40 billion respectively. With flight capital from the Third World increasingly blocked by IMF-imposed currency restrictions, the burden of financing the US deficit in election year is set to fall increasingly on the Japanese and the West Germans, now running cumulative and annualized payments surpluses of some \$30 billion.

How these two tighten the political economic screw via the bond markets by insisting on improved lending terms will become clearer later in the run-up to the US November elections. But as the Bank of England's Quarterly Bulletin reveals, the Americans cannot count on Opec surpluses to help them out this time around. True, the Opec countries' current account position improved during the second half of 1983 to a \$6 billion surplus (1983 deficit \$9 billion) but the switch out of the dollar by Opec countries continued. In the fourth quarter of 1983, Opec countries sold \$1.8 billion of US bonds, with the bulk of their invested surpluses going into the IMF. This move certainly helped the developing countries whose IMF borrowing now equals their bank borrowings, but the US authorities must view the switch with chagrin.

NEWS IN BRIEF

North Sea oil bonus

North Sea oil output is running at the rate of more than £2m-worth every hour, according to estimates today.

And the Government may still be underestimating the amount of revenue it will get from North Sea oil this year.

The claim was made by the Royal Bank of Scotland, which publishes a monthly index of production from the North Sea. The Budget forecast of revenues worth £10.2 billion in the coming year seems "cautious rather than optimistic", according to bank analysts. The true figure could be "nearer £11 billion".

Production in February hit a new record for the fourth successive month, with an average daily output of 2.55 million barrels, a nearly 14 per cent rise on February last year.

● Up to 90 oil fields could be developed in British waters over the next 20 years involving an investment of £50 to £60 billion. Dr John Jennings, managing director of shell UK exploration and production, said in Glasgow.

US bank suspends loans to Argentina

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US Export Import Bank has abruptly suspended new loans and credit guarantees to Argentina as concern grows that Buenos Aires will refuse to meet interest payments on its \$43 billion debt, and that other debtor nations will follow suit. At the same time, it was learned that President Reagan had personally intervened in the negotiations between Argentina and a crisis team at the US Treasury.

Mr Reagan is reported to have expressed his concern over the stalled negotiations and to have asked for a special report on Argentina's bargaining position on its large outstanding debt - \$8.5 billion (£5.6 billion) of which is owed to US banks.

Meanwhile, US Treasury officials said that although the talks continued, they were not confident that Argentina would meet a crucial weekend deadline for repayment of about \$2.5 billion in overdue interest payments.

Officials said a "good-faith payment" of from \$300 to \$800m by tomorrow would be enough to avert a ruling by US regulatory authorities that the loans were non-performing and should therefore be classified as losses against the earnings of US banks.

Analysts estimated yesterday a decision by Argentina not to

Lotus 'will bar gates' to Revenue

By Jonathan Clare

Group Lotus, the Norfolk-based maker of prestige sports cars, will bar its gates on Monday morning to three special investigators of the Inland Revenue who have been examining its books.

The move, decided on by Mr Wickins, the group's new chairman, is the prelude to legal action in the High Court if an appeal to the Inland Revenue Commissioners against protective tax assessments totalling \$85m fails. Mr Wickins said yesterday that he had lost patience with the inland Revenue over the protective assessments. They were made part of the investigation into the missing millions from the DeLorean failed car venture in Northern Ireland.

Mr Wickins said yesterday that the decision had been taken on Wednesday because the investigation had badly hit Lotus' new car sales in the US.

"We have given them access to all our books and papers and they said it would take about six weeks," he said. "They have been sitting there looking glum and sullen for 14 weeks."

He added that if Lotus loses the appeal to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, he would go to the High Court to get Lotus' books but "we will oppose it".

Mr Wickins said that protective assessments were misunderstood in the US. "The DeLorean case is big news there and they always refer to it in the last paragraph of a story as a \$140m tax assessment on Lotus," he added that if any DeLorean money was missing "this company has not had that. Mr Wickins said this had cost Lotus a lot of sales."

Journalist faces SEC inquiry

From Nick Gilbert, New York

The Wall Street Journal yesterday reported one of its senior journalists, Mr R. Foster Winans, is under investigation by the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The commission - more used to probing insider dealings by corporate executives - is investigating allegations that Mr Winans leaked the contents of articles ahead of publication. A number of share dealers are alleged to have made illicit profits.

Mr Winans left the paper yesterday. His lawyer refused to say whether Mr Winans had gained financially or otherwise from the alleged leaks.

He said: "I have instructed my attorney that I wish to continue to cooperate fully with the commission."

He told ministers at the meeting in Uruguay of the Inter-American Development Bank that his country would not meet the deadline because it did not wish to deplete its small amount of foreign reserves estimated at \$1 billion.

These statements coupled with the fact that Argentina had earlier failed to pay \$33.5m in principle and interest on loans to public sector enterprises and private business which were due on February 29, prompted the US Exim Bank to cut off all new funds.

An Exim spokesman said yesterday the agency would continue to withhold funds from Argentina while it reviewed the ongoing discussions the Latin government is holding with the IMF, the Reagan Administration, private banks and other foreign governments.

Some Hongkong investors now regard the shares as a convenient way to hedge the growing risks associated with the island as the time approaches for the People's Republic of China to reclaim it and the nearby New Territories.

Talks between the Chinese and British governments are due to resume on April 11. The Chinese have said that if the talks fail they will announce unilateral plans for the area in September. The British lease on the New Territories runs out in 1997.

Mr Simon Keswick, chairman of Jardine, clearly felt that the risks were reaching an unacceptable level. He told reporters in Hongkong: "When we are competing in the international market place for major long-term contracts it is undoubtedly a disadvantage to have to deal with questions regarding the long-term future of Hongkong."

He added that Bermuda had been chosen as a destination because of its proximity to New York; it had a stable government and was a well-known financial centre. Its legal system is, like Hongkong's, based on the English pattern and there is appeal from Bermuda to the Privy Council in London.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was no longer the force it had been on Hongkong. Mr Keswick had not become as involved in the community as some of his predecessors.

Greater fears were being expressed over Hutchinson Whampoa's vastly increased dividend this week, which was being seen as a means of exporting some of its assets. But from the point of view of the Hongkong balance of payments, all outflows have to be matched by inflows. The local currency is pegged to the United States dollar, so that any strain is borne by interest rates.

There are suggestions that Jardine had talks with several potential buyers to see which could offer the best deal, particularly with regard to the number of Jardine executives

who would be allowed to emigrate there.

London investment analysts were, however, playing down the significance of the decision. They pointed out that Jardine was

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Why agencies cannot cope with demand

By Derek Harris

Local enterprise agencies are doing a lot of useful things, not least in helping create more jobs, but they are also facing a number of criticisms, largely because they are insufficiently resourced to meet all the demands being made on them. This emerges clearly from a Department of Environment report, out this week, based on a survey of would-be small business principals who sought advice from six of the well established enterprise agencies. The agencies involved were Business Link, Runcom; In Business, Birkhead; Rosendale Enterprise Trust; Rewinstall Business Initiative; Hanley-Wolverhampton Enterprises; and Leicester Business Venture.

Despite the obvious limitations of such a comparatively small survey it points some sharp lessons. Most enterprise agencies are sponsored by, among others, bigger locally-based companies some of which offer free advice for clients of the enterprise agency, yet there appears to be little use made of these offers.

No follow-up

Yet most enterprise agencies appear to be fully-stretched, as the survey points out, so why not involve such sponsoring companies more? It could relieve some of the pressures on the agencies and possibly leave them more time to extend some of their other activities.

Another gap identified is that the hard-pressed agencies appear to find little time, once a small business client has been dealt with, to follow up subsequent progress. Half the clients heard no more from an agency after an initial visit yet it transpired that half of those thus neglected would have welcomed a follow-up inquiry.

The survey showed that three-quarters of clients needed further advice after the initial visit although there was a clear trend towards seeking help from professionals like accountants.

Agencies should do more about follow-ups because it could sort out problems before they became too serious, the report suggests. It adds: "Some clients tend to soldier on with problems until it is almost too late to solve them and the

involvement of an agency at the crisis stage leads to lengthy and complex counselling which could have been avoided had the client been visited earlier."

There was a counter-viewpoint put forward that it was up to clients to recruit agencies. The survey showed that 45 per cent of those needing subsequent advice did in fact go back.

The other side of the coin is that some clients clearly expect far too much from an agency. Some expect to have all their problems solved by one visit and to come out of the agency door with a total package in their hands, the survey found.

Some 65 per cent of inquiries at agencies are for general information on starting up and particularly for financial advice. The second biggest source of inquiry was for premises, accounting for 15 per cent of approaches. The quality of both financial advice such as which bank to approach and information on premises came in for criticism but at least some of this could have arisen from a lack of understanding how far agencies can go in steering clients and giving advice.

Important role

The agencies, of which there are now 170 around the country, are nevertheless clearly helping a lot of newcomers to business. The survey showed 70 per cent of clients felt their expectations of help had been fulfilled while 85 per cent were prepared to recommend others to go to an agency. Some 40 per cent rated the agencies as "very good."

It became apparent how important a role in success was played by an agency director, often an executive seconded from a big company or organization like banks. Effective caring agencies typically had directors of sound business experience able to get along with clients, able to hold full counselling sessions and to meet problems by offering appointments at short notice.

Enterprise Agencies: the clients' views. Copies from: *Business in the Community*, 227A City Road, London EC1.

Country workshops catch on

A grants scheme for converting derelict rural buildings into workshops is proving so popular it is likely to launch at least 300 new small businesses during the next 12 months, Derek Harris writes.

Grants amounting to around £1.5m are likely to be involved according to the National Small Industries in Rural Areas (Cosira) which is administering the scheme for the Development Commission. Cosira is the executive arm of the Commission which tackles economic and social problems in rural areas.

A year ago the Commission extended a 35 per cent grant scheme to cover a wide range of rural buildings, including disused barns, mills and forges, in remote rural areas of England. In the first 11 months some 200 projects have been approved, involving about £1m in grants. But the rate of take-up in the scheme latterly has been accelerating.

The first 59 projects completed have produced 304 jobs at a grant cost per job of £751. Nigel Vincent, Development Commission chairman, said: "We are absolutely delighted with these results. The scheme has proved even more successful than we originally hoped."

BRIEFING

It means work for local builders during the conversion period as well as providing much-needed starter premises for small businesses. It keeps employment in the rural areas without using greenfield sites and at a low cost per job.

Up to 35 per cent of a conversion project can be met under the scheme where the grant maximum is normally £17,500. Average grants so far are running at between £5,000 and £7,000. Because there is no slackening in demand for the grants, Cosira has estimated the likely project rate at 300 a year. The experiment in extending the grant scheme is due to end next March but it is now under review and looks likely that the scheme will be extended.

● **Contact:** Cosira, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 3TP; telephone (0722) 336255.

● **Baronsmead Business Expansion Scheme** is laying claim to being first past the post in the scramble to invest funds before the end of the financial year. Vivian Goldsmith writes.

Baronsmead was one of only four BESs launched this year to be oversubscribed by the time it closed. It has placed £1.6 million with nine companies, mostly high-tech ventures in the high technology field. These include Inter-Net, Network microcomputer shops, Laserfilm and surveying instruments, Imperial Biotechnology, and Frenger

● **Greater London Enterprise Board**, the job-creation agency of Greater London Council, has made a £150,000 loan to finance expansion by a manufacturer of oriental foods, Binisa Oriental Foods of Woodville, Binisa employs 28 people producing snacks like samosas and spring rolls but it is now expected that 16 additional jobs will be created over the next two years.

● **Contact:** Greater London Enterprise Board, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD; telephone (01) 403 0300.



MR FRIDAY Ken Rugeley

Holdings, a radiant technology heating systems company that was bought by the management. Baronsmead has also raised £5.7 million for these companies from other sources including Fountain Development Fund, a managed fund of Hill Samuel, 31 Ventures, Oxford University and a managed fund of Schroder Wagg.

● **Electra Investment Trust** and **Investors in Industry (3i)** are investing more than £1m between them in a new company which is reviving Corgi die-cast toys. The new company, Stockshare which is being renamed Corgi Toys, has bought for £1.2m the Corgi factory near Swansea from the receivers of the failed Mettoy group.

The receivers had shut down the Corgi factory at the end of January but yesterday the new company, headed by former Mettoy director, Michael Rosser, brought in 100 workers to re-start production. Another 100 will be employed from next Monday and within a few weeks Mettoy Rosser hopes the workforce total will rise to 400.

Electra Investment which should not be confused with its subsidiary Electra Risk Capital that specializes in small business start-ups, channels largely institutional money and has about half of its resources in smaller unlisted companies. Its investment in the Corgi enterprise is £880,000. 3i has put in another £400,000.

Providing capital investment funds for factory development is the Welsh Office which has offered an immediate £500,000 to be followed by as much again over a four year period.

● **Greater London Enterprise Board**, the job-creation agency of Greater London Council, has made a £150,000 loan to finance expansion by a manufacturer of oriental foods, Binisa Oriental Foods of Woodville, Binisa employs 28 people producing snacks like samosas and spring rolls but it is now expected that 16 additional jobs will be created over the next two years.

● **Contact:** Greater London Enterprise Board, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD; telephone (01) 403 0300.

Recovery in profits at Bridon

After the setback in 1982, profits of Bridon, the South Yorkshire-based makers of wire rope, recovered last year. Pretax profits more than doubled, rising from £5.1m to £11.1m.

This takes them above the 1981 level, but still a long way short of some of the results achieved in the 1970s. Turnover of Bridon and its subsidiaries rose only slightly, from £153.9m to £158.2m. The total dividend is being lifted from 3p to 3.5p a share.

During 1984, the board is aiming to consolidate the better level of profit from Britain reached in 1983. The group's financial position remains strong.

In brief

● **DESOUTTER BROTHERS (HOLDINGS)** proposed on for one scrip dividend for 1983 7p (5.7p) net a share. Turnover £27.68m (£25.53m). Pretax profit £2.73m (£1.69m).

● **NEWMAN INDUSTRIES** pretax profits for 1983 up from £400,000 to £3.6m on turnover virtually unchanged at £71.3m (£72.3m). No dividend (none). Board reports that group management accounts for first two months of current year show an improvement over previous year. After a difficult three years, board looks forward with increasing confidence.

● **BRITNARD** (LEICESTER) Turnover for 1983 £7.89m (£6.71m). Record pretax profit of £7.01m (£5.71m). Total dividend 6.5p (5.25p).

● **RICARDS (LEICESTER)** Turnover for 1983 (£5.27m). Pretax loss £197,000 (loss £347,000). Dividend 2p (none).

● **CHILDEBROS** Group's subsidiary, Childebro Shires and Childebro Shires Ireland, have been bought by Sir Richard Sutton's Settled Estates. The sale is worth about £9.5m to Childebro.

● **BRAY TECHNOLOGIES** Profits for the first six months of 1984 from Bray Technologies, which came to the over-the-counter market last November, are likely to be down on last time, unless there is an investment in the gas-heating order book. The warning came from Mr George Bray, the chairman, in the annual report. He is due to retire at the annual meeting next month.

● **HOWARTH GROUP** One-for-five scrip issue for second year running. Pretax profit for 1983 £1.32m (£1m). Total dividend raised from an adjusted 4.79p to 5.75p net a share.

● **AMBER DAY HOLDINGS** Half-year results for 1983. Turnover £4.07m (£4.47m). Pretax loss £100,000 (profit £280,000 last time).

● **NEWBY GROUP** Turnover for 1983 £14.56m (£12.04m). Pretax profit £1.02m (£671,000). Dividend 4.5p (4.5p).

Swire Pacific Limited

Consolidated results for the year ended 31st December 1983 and 1983 final dividends

Swire Pacific Limited's profits for 1983 increased by 39.4% to HK\$837.2 million.

Results. Audited consolidated results for the year ended 31st December 1983 were:

	1983 HK\$m	1982 HK\$m
Turnover	10,119.6	7,955.2
Operating profit	1,553.0	1,174.5
Interest charges — net	245.7	364.3
Net operating profit	1,307.3	810.2
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	59.0	92.9
Profit before taxation	1,366.3	903.1
Taxation	221.4	105.7
Profit after taxation	1,144.9	797.4
Minority interests	306.3	196.7
Profit attributable to shareholders	838.6	600.7
Earnings per share:		
'A' shares	232.4c	169.9c
'B' shares	46.5c	34.0c
Dividends per share:		
'A' shares: Interim	31.0c	24.0c
'A' shares: Final, recommended	73.0c	52.0c
'B' shares: Interim	14.6c	10.4c
'B' shares: Final, recommended	20.8c	15.2c
Net assets per share:		
'A' shares	11.09	12.33
'B' shares	2.22	2.47

Within the Swire Pacific Group in 1983, Cathay Pacific Airways Limited had a very successful year and achieved record profits from airline operations. The net profit of Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited increased by 52.7%. Despite difficult trading conditions in Hong Kong, Swire Properties Limited's net profit for 1983 of HK\$330.4 million, stated after making a provision of HK\$80.0 million against possible losses on completion of a development property in Hong Kong, was 4.5% higher than that for 1982. Increased profits were recorded from offshore services activities, although losses were incurred in shipping and dockyard activities. Overall operating profits of the Industries division were higher than those of the previous year. The trading division also produced increased profits in 1983.

Final dividends. The directors of Swire Pacific Limited will recommend to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 23rd May 1984 the payment of final dividend of 73.0c (1982: 52.0c) per 'A' share and 14.6c (1982: 10.4c) per 'B' share payable on 8th June 1984 to shareholders on the register of members on 27th April 1984; the share registers will be closed from 16th April 1984 to 27th April 1984, both dates inclusive.

Once again, the final dividends will be satisfied by the issue of scrip to each class of shareholder, with the option being given to shareholders to elect to receive cash in lieu of scrip in respect of part or all of such dividends. Full details of the scrip dividend procedure will be set out in a circular letter which, together with the forms of election for the payment of cash dividends, will be sent to shareholders on 4th May 1984.

Investment properties and net assets per share. In accordance with the policy of Swire Properties Limited, the annual valuation at open market value of the investment properties of the Swire Properties group was carried out at 31st December 1983 by professionally qualified executives of the group, following an independent valuation carried out at the end of the previous year. As a consequence of the 1983 valuation, the valuation reserve within Swire Properties Limited has been reduced by HK\$1,160.2 million, of which HK\$841.2 million is attributable to Swire Pacific Limited, representing a reduction of previous net increases in valuations. Taking into account both the retained earnings in 1983 and the reduction in the valuation of investment properties, the net asset values of the shares of Swire Pacific Limited at 31st December 1983 were HK\$11.09 per 'A' share and HK\$2.22 per 'B' share which compare respectively with HK\$12.33 and HK\$2.47 at 31st December 1982.

Prospects. There is good reason to expect that the strong operating results of Cathay Pacific Airways will be maintained during 1984. Within those sectors of the property market in Hong Kong in which Swire Properties is involved, there is expected to be some increase in demand, and continued stability of prices. The offshore services division increases a deterioration in business conditions during the year, which will result in somewhat lower profits from that division than in 1983. The Industries and trading divisions are expected to achieve satisfactory results in 1984.

The Annual Report for 1983 will be sent to shareholders on 4th May 1984.

Hong Kong, 26th March 1984

D.R.Y. Bluck Chairman

Swire Pacific Limited
The Swire Group
Swire House, Hong Kong.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

TO PLACE YOUR BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENT RING 01-278 1326 (A-H) STELLA SCRIVENER

TO PLACE YOUR BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENT RING 01-278 1059 (I-Z) JENNIE SMITH

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

NOTICE TO INVESTORS AND DEPOSITORS

The rate of interest paid on Investment Shares will be reduced to 6.25% p.a. (18.93% p.a. gross equivalent at basic rate tax of 30%) with effect from 1st April 1984. The rates of interest on all other classes of shares and deposits except S.A.V.E. Fixed Rate Term Shares and Cash Counter accounts will be reduced by 1% p.a. from the same date. The interest rate on Cash Counter accounts will be reduced to 5.25% p.a. from 1st April 1984.

NOTICE TO BORROWERS

The rates of interest on all mortgages (in appropriate cases the basic rates) will be reduced by 1% p.a. from 1st April 1984.

Peterborough Building Society

Manor House, 57 Lincoln Road, Peterborough PE1 2SB
Telephone (0733) 51491

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ENGLISHMAN

Resident on the Costa del Sol
Fluent Spanish and French with many personal business contacts. 15 years business experience. Offers his services to companies who need temporary or permanent representation. Please write to: APARTADO, 161 EDIFICIO, MEDITERRANEO, MARRELLA.

BRUSSELS/UK LIAISON

Intermediate between UK and Brussels based working half-time for European institutions with understanding of both languages and free working brief for your organization. Tel: 0669 40564 (24 hrs)

COMPANY DIRECTOR with time to spare

Would like to make more use of his time (available for half and full time) in his own country (UK) and abroad. Experience of industrial and commercial management. Please write to: BRITAIN ASSOCIATES LTD, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FREE OFFICE and full secretarial

advice. I am a full secretarial and have been for 15 years. I am now looking for a new challenge and would like to work for a

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **ABACO INVESTMENTS** (formerly Greencoat Properties): Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Turnover £787,000 (£1.22m). Loss for period £67,000, against loss of £64,000 last time. Board remains hopeful of an overall profit for full year.

● **RAMUS HOLDINGS** (quoted on U.S.M.): Half-year to Jan. 2, 1984. Turnover £10,89m (£8.7m). Pretax profit £236,000 (£241,000).

● **K.C.A. DRILLING GROUP**: Results for 1983. Turnover £38.92m (£39.11m). Pretax profit £6.71m (£7.01m). Total dividend 3p (3.75p) a share.

● **MACFARLANE GROUP** (CLANSMAN): Results for 1983. Turnover £34.1m (£31.81m). Pretax profit £2.32m (£2.15m). Total dividend raised from an adjusted 3.52p to 3.87p a share.

● **MORAY FORTH MALTINGS** (quoted on U.S.M.): Results for 1983. Turnover £31.77m (£26.22m). Pretax profit £1.97m (£1.48m). Total dividend 6p (2.8p) a share.

● **FAIRVIEW ESTATES**: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Turnover £19.56m (£17.68m). Pretax profit £4.02m (£3.11m). Interim dividend 1.6p (1.46p). Board views future with continued confidence.

● **CASTLEFIELD (KLANG) RUBBER ESTATE**: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983. Turnover £2.9m (£1.97m). Pretax profit £1.45m (£844,000).

● **W. TYZACK, SONS & TURNER**: Half-year to Jan. 28, 1984. Turnover £3.02m (£2.4m). Pretax profit of £65,000, against a loss of £286,000. No interim payment (same).

● **SCOTTISH HERITABLE TRUST**: Results for 1983. Turnover £20.6m (£23.64). Pretax profit £1.1m (£358,000). Total dividend 2.1p (2p). Current market value of building land, properties and gravel reserves included in accounts as stock-in-trade, together with current value of listed investments, exceeds book value by over £3m.

● **ARLAN ELECTRICAL** has changed its accounting date from June 30 to March 31, resulting in a nine-month transitional accounting period. July 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984. Accounts expected to be despatched in or about July 1984.

Frances Williams talks to six signatories to a 1981 attack on government policies

The economic mirage – by 'rebel' professors

Three years ago today 364 university economists, the bulk of the academic profession, put their names to a highly critical statement on the Government's economic policies. These policies would lead not to recovery but to a deepening of the slump, they argued.

The round robin was initiated by the Cambridge University professors Frank Hahn and Robert Neild, who had been profoundly shocked by the severity of Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget earlier in the month, at a time of rising unemployment. Today ministers claim that far from exacerbating recession, the 1981 Budget marked the turning point for recovery. By renewing the struggle against inflation and paving the way for

interest rates to fall, the Budget laid the foundations for sustained growth, they have said. This explanation of events is not shared, however, by six signatories of the original statement contacted this week by *The Times*.

Professor Michael Artis, Manchester University, formerly editor of the *National Institute Economic Review* and an expert on monetary policy.

The policies that provoked the statement have essentially been eschewed since 1981. Fiscal policy relaxed a bit and, most importantly, the Government took more notice of the exchange rate.

In addition, world conditions have improved with the American recovery and, of course, the destocking associated with the drastic drop in output in 1981 was bound to come to an end.

The growth we are experiencing is not enough to have much impact on unemployment, and it is not clear whether even this rate of growth will be sustained.

But the reduction in inflation that has occurred has been bought at a smaller price so far (in terms of unemployment) than I would have expected in 1981, even though the price has been very heavy.

One reason may be that the severe recession has produced the widespread belief that full employment has gone, if not for ever then for a long time. This is bound to affect the attitudes of trade unions and employers.

Professor Wynne Godley, Cambridge University, director of the Department of Applied Economics. A former senior Treasury economist.

The recovery has been the result of a consumer credit splurge supported by moderate real fiscal expansion by the Government. The credit boom itself has been chiefly due to the easing of hire-purchase controls and the easy availability of mortgages. I expect the credit boom to collapse after this summer (two years on from the abolition of controls) and remove a major agent of expansion in the economy.



From left: Professors James Meade, Marcus Miller, Robert Neild, Sir Bryan Hopkin and Wynne Godley

The following statement issued on March 30, 1981, was signed by 364 university economists, including 76 present or past professors and the majority of post-war government chief economic advisers:

'We, who are all present or retired members of the economics staffs of British universities, are convinced that:

a) There is no basis in economic theory or supporting evidence for the Government's belief that by deflating demand they will bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment;

b) Present policies will deepen the depression,

erode the industrial base of our economy and threaten its social and political stability;

c) There are alternative policies; and

d) the time has come to reject monetarist policies and consider urgently which alternative offers the best hope of sustained economic recovery'

The effect of government policies on inflation has admittedly been bigger than I thought it would be. But, on the other hand, I never believed that the Government really would tolerate this level of unemployment. I was wrong on the political judgment – that people would stand for it.

Professor Sir Bryan Hopkin, chief economic adviser to the Government from 1974 to 1977 and recently retired as Professor of Economics at University College Cardiff.

The statement that present policies would deepen the depression was putting it too strongly. But I stand by the central theme that there is nothing to show that the inflation cure will last any longer than recession itself. If the economy did expand substantially I would expect the inflation problem to return.

The recovery has been mostly a turnaround in stocks from heavy destocking and consumer-led demand. I would not

have expected demand and production to go on falling in 1981, but I did not see how we could have the sort of recovery needed to produce a big fall in unemployment – and I still don't.

I always thought that the Government could get inflation down if it was prepared to create a lot of unemployment and stick to it. The main surprise was not so much the economics as the politics of what happened.

I could not have expected the Government to stand by and let unemployment go to three million – with the pressure from its own backbenchers and elsewhere – and then be so kindly treated by the electorate. Unemployment did not have the disastrous political effect I expected.

Professor James Meade, Nobel prizewinner and a former chief economic adviser to the Government.

I never held the view that

there would never be any recovery, only that the policies would be carried out at immense cost.

I don't think there is any reason to be confident that the reduction in inflation is permanent.

When we said that policies would deepen the depression, perhaps we should have said they would sustain the rise in unemployment. Those who point to the recovery now should wait a little to see if it is sustained.

I never believed that alternatives would be easy, only that they should be tried in order to avoid the immense costs of government policies.

I remain of the view I held in 1981 – that the Government would not induce a recovery by its policies. It was a possible argument for the Government to say that the alternative – restraining wages – was difficult, but not for the Government to say that their policies would induce automatic recovery.

Professor Marcus Miller, Warwick University, a specialist in macro-economic policy and a member of the Treasury's academic panel

I don't believe there has been a recovery. The economy is growing but the level of gross domestic product remains far below its pre-recession trend path. Real wages have proved more resistant to depression than I imagined they would be in 1981. That has made me more cautious about a big expansion. I don't know how far the economy can recover without more inflation.

The fall in inflation, which was surprisingly swift, has only helped the recovery because government policies are designed that way. If spending plans are made in cash, lower inflation means more real spending. And the fall in inflation and the revival of demand hasn't cut unemployment.

Professor Robert Neild, University of Cambridge and co-sponsor of the statement in 1981

The main point of the 364 was that there was no reason to believe that restrictive fiscal and monetary policies that reduced inflation would induce recovery. The evidence has borne us out. Since we made the statement in March 1981, employment has fallen by about 2 million.

I see no reason to modify my view about how the economy works. The levelling-out in activity has been in large part induced by the government relaxation of controls on consumer credit. That's exactly what happened in earlier post-war stop-go cycles. The American recovery, induced by a budget deficit, has helped us too.

I suspect that if you disentangle the figures the Chancellor's Budget is expansionary. Altogether the Government seems to me to be covert Keynesians, still pretending to be half-hearted monetarists while using Keynesian methods to check the recession.

Croda 1983 results

	1983 £000	1982 £000
Unaudited		
Turnover	341,128	307,102
Profit before taxation	17,574	15,039
Profit after taxation	9,961	8,432
Extraordinary items less taxation	2,330	1,218
Attributable profit	7,530	7,148
Ordinary dividends (net)	pence	pence
Proposed final dividend (payable 2 July 1984)	4.00	4.00
Making total for the year	7.00	7.00

Copies of Report and Accounts available on and after 28 April 1984 from the Secretary



Croda International Plc
Cowick Hall Snaith Goole
North Humberside DN14 9AA

Stopping at either Abu Dhabi, Dubai or Bombay, BIG TOP is the only Stretched Upper Deck 747 flying between London and Singapore. With the kind of inflight service other airlines talk about, and most people dream about. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

NOW OUR BIG TOP 747s ONLY STOP ONCE EVERY DAY,

THERE'LL BE NO STOPPING US.

هكذا من الأصل

BOXING: EUROPEAN HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Pearce takes the pauper's path to throne

undoing against knocks from the champion.

It is this very thinking that could affect his boxing should he be unable to catch Rodriguez with a good blow.

The fact is that Pearce, even though he tries to emulate Marciano and Frazier, does not give much of a monkey's for the heavyweights, knowing that he is really a cruiserweight. As World Boxing No. 7 in that division, he sees himself going forward to box Ossie Cascio, the champion, for the title, and has no illusions about taking on any of the three world heavyweight champions. Also Pearce will be collecting here in Limoges his highest pay cheque so far of £19,000, which should see him comfortably off for a year or two.

If tonight he should find that, after four rounds, the hard-jabbing Rodriguez is proving too difficult to catch with a solid blow, he could easily lose motivation in the later stages.

not matter to the man who hopes to become the king of Europe that he spent one night like a pauper sleeping rough on two chairs by the Air France check-in at Terminal No 2 at Heathrow the night before he set off for this city.

"I would have been very upset if I did give a monkey's," he said. Indeed few British champions of any weight would have been fit enough mentally to continue on their way with a start like that. But it is just this philosophy that could be his

**From Robin Gregg
Los Angeles**

Renaldo Nehemiah, the 110 metres hurdles world record holder who gave up his international amateur status to sign a professional football contract with a San Francisco team, hopes to know if he can compete in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. On Wednesday, his lawyers asked the Chief Judge of the District of New Jersey to instruct two sports organizations to consider his request for equality.

The judge has been asked to force the Athletic Congress of the United States and the International Amateur Federation, the organizations which govern track and field, and the Amateur Athletic Union, the governing body for amateur athletes, to arbitrate Nehemiah's claim that he is still an amateur in track and field.

Jones double quick to earn small change

The steeled with which Colin Jones extinguished Afan Brasswell on Wednesday night at the Afan Lido, Port Talbot, was such that Jones's manager, Eddie Thomas, never saw the combination left hook and right cross which stretched the slim brown figure of the Welshman across the centre of the canvas. Thomas, who co-promoted the sell-out bill for Jones's first fight in Wales for nearly three years was still climbing back down to floor level after the bell for the second round had gone.

"I knew I had him the first time I caught him with a left-hand shot to the body," Jones said, "I looked into his eyes and saw the end. The two punches which saw him off felt

just like champagne cork going off as they landed."

Events are likely to move just as fast in the immediate future. Joones hopes for WBC title and a possible \$500,000 meeting with Sugar Ray Leonard. More immediately there is a fight for the WBC title in Bermuda with Roger Stafford of the United States, the holder of the WBA version of the world welterweight title.

"Colin's in such great shape at the moment," Thomas said after the Braswell contest, "that it seems a little odd that all the preparation after such a short work out. I would have liked the fight to go about eight rounds, but I told him to start fast as the other lad was reckoned to be at

his best in the opening rounds, I hadn't reckoned on Colin taking me quite so literally."

How much the richest young boxer in Britain received for his three and a half minutes work has remained a close secret but, taking into account the television rights and the £15,000 ringside seat, a sum of £15,000 would not, I suspect, be all that far off the mark.

This is small change for a man who last year received around £250,000 for each of his two unsuccessful tilts at the world title with Milton McGorry, the first of which ended in a draw, the other Jones lost on a split decision.

Thomas is looking for a date

some time in late April or early May for the Stafford bout. Beyond that, stand McGroory, who has publicly said he would not welcome another 12 rounds with the Gorseinon welterweight, Leonard. Thomas, most certainly retirement. "I'd like Colin to end at the end of this year when he's 26," Thomas, who guided Howard Winstone to the world featherweight title in 1968, said.

Hagler relishes brawn

Las Vegas (Reuter) - Marvin Hagler makes his ninth defence of his undisputed world middleweight championship - which should put him within five wins of Carlos Monzon's record - tonight against Juan Roldan, a two-fisted Argentine brawler with 50 wins in 54 professional fights.

brown every time." I think his one choice is to try and take me out early but I'm ready for that. I've been working hard with my sparring partners. They were thinking of getting a marking pen and writing 'I am not Juan Roldan' across their foreheads so I'd take it a little easier on them."

Hagler has held the title since lifting it from Alan Minter in 1980.

A happy birthday for Howarth and New Zealand

Colombo (Reuters) — New Zealand's animated case against Sri Lanka's Richard Hadlee, best Sri Lanka by an innings and 61 runs in the third and last Test match here yesterday and the series 2-0.

Hadlee took three of the six wickets to fall on the fifth and final day to finish with five for 29, and a match total of 10 for 104, as Sri Lanka's batting collapse after a first-innings trailing by 203 on first innings.

Boock, the left-arm spinner, snapped up the other three wickets and Sri Lanka, with Dias prevented from scoring a century, were bowled out shortly after lunch having resumed yesterday morning on 69 for three.

New Zealand's triumph provided a double celebration for Geoff Marshall, who celebrated his 33rd birthday by leading his country to their first overseas series victory since they beat Pakistan 1-0 in a three-test series in 1977.

Hadlee, who has been the main success against a Sri Lanka side still seeking their own win after 11 test matches, owed much to the irresistible Hadlee, who took 23 wickets in the series.

Hadlee won the man of the series award in his second innings. Success was the eighteenth time he has claimed five or more wickets in a Test match innings. His 10-wicket match total was the fourth time he has performed the feat in test matches.

Sri Lanka's fate was sealed in the morning session when they could

only score 137 for seven at Lunch. Hadlee soon accounted for S de Silva, the eighthwicketman, Duleep Mendis, the captain, continued his record of 1000 runs when he was bowled under his legs by Boock for 10.

Ranaturage provided the only note of defiance with exactly 50, his first century, in the eighth Test matches. Ranaturage and de Alwis, the wicketkeeper, put on 31 for the seventh wicket before Hadlee had bowled de Alwis caught by Bracewell still in the air.

Soon after lunch, Ranaturage skied Boock to Wright at mid off and Hadlee sealed victory when he bowled Amarsinghe. Dias, the vice captain, was unable to bat after injuring himself while fielding.

DAY LAUNDRY: First Innings 256 R 1 Mischak 69 not out, R 1 Hadlee 45 for 75, E J Chaffield for 63.

DAY TWO: **RELAUNDED:** First Innings 458 (J F Chaffield for 100).

SRI LANKA: Second Innings

S Wasture 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
S M Kaluperuma C Wright 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
S M de Silva 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
A Ranasinghe C Wright 1 Boock 10
O S de Silva C Smith 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
R 1 de Silva 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
J Rameyave 1 Boock 10
R G de Alwis C Bracewell 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
R 1 de Silva 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
V J John not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
R 1 de Silva 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
R 1 de Silva 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50
R 1 de Silva 100 not out, R 1 Hadlee 40 for 50

DAY THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY ELEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWELVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FOURTEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETEEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY TWENTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY THIRTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FORTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY FIFTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SIXTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY SEVENTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY EIGHTY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-SEVEN: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-EIGHT: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY NINETY-NINE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-ONE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-TWO: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-THREE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-FOUR: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-FIVE: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-SIX: First Innings 145 (J F Chaffield for 100).

DAY HUNDRED-SEVEN: First

Test teams for festival

Meibourne (Reuter) - The world's seven Test-playing countries have been invited to compete in a one-day festival here next year, as part of the State of Victoria's 150th anniversary celebrations.

The World Cup holders, India, as well as England, New Zealand, West Indies, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Australia have all accepted invitations to attend the festival, the

Victorian Cricket Association (VCA) president, Ray Steele, said on Wednesday. The budget had been estimated at £1,850,000. He said the VCA were still working to complete the schedule. The VCA are planning to stage the competition under light in mid-February.

"We've been negotiating for the last two years and it has taken a bit of organizing," Mr Steele said.

Jolly passed over again

Kevin Joyce has been left out of England's team for the Thomas Cup, the world's top men's championships, to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from May 7-19.

It is yet another disappointment for the 24-year-old Essex player following his omission from the England squad for next month's European Championships.

The young man had several brushes with authority in the past. He was sent to a military school to reach the late 16 in the All England championships at Wimbledon last week. He said at the time: "I always seem to be banging my head against a brick wall. It's only when I lose that I realise I'm not a Cup team that keeps me going. Otherwise I feel like packing it in and looking for a job."

Managers: The England team captain, announcing the eight strong Thomas Cup team, and also the women's squad for the Uber Cup matches, admitted: "It has been one of the most difficult selections to make in my seven years in the job."

Surprise: is the omission of Nigel Tiel and Duncan Bridge, an established doubles partnership.

The team for the Uber Cup - to be played alongside the Thomas Cup for the first time - includes Nora Perry, who has begun training again after having a baby three months ago.

MEMB: S Radeley, N Yasse, M Dew
YOUNGSTERS: S Butler, A Boodie, D Taylor, D Dobson
WOMEN: N Perry, J Webster, G Giles, R Budge, H Tieland, S Poodger, G Gowers, Clerk.

MOTOR RACING

Fuel sparks Porsche's move to quit Le Mans

By John Blunsden

A Le Mans 24 hours race without the works Porsche team may seem like a grand prize without the world champion, but this is the price the automobile industry is paying for federal organizers, must pay this year because of the decision by the international F motor sports federation (FISA) to alter this race to alter the endurance racing rules at short notice.

Instead of introducing more stringent fuel consumption regulations this year, FISA are allowing the 1983 consumption levels to be maintained for a further year, and have indicated that in 1985 no fuel consumption regulations will be abandoned altogether. Instead, engine power will be contained by reducing engine capacity to a scale of 3000 cc.

Having spent a lot of time, money and expertise in recent months on developing sophisticated engineering and testing facilities, Porsche is eager for the anticipated 1984 rules. Porsche are furious that this effort has been wasted, and that what they seek as the most meaningful of all changes, the new fuel regulations, echoes the requirements of production cars in matching performance with the efficient use of fuel — in other words, the status quo.

The works Porsche team, sponsored by Rothmans, have contractual obligations and will be seen at other endurance races this season. The team includes drivers Derek Bell and Jacky Ickx, have been told that their services will not be required on Le Mans weekend, June 16-17. Clearly, by the time the 1984 rules are made most important endurance race, the German company is seeking the maximum publicity for their protest, which they are making in the way they see fit to use the sportsman's right.

The controversial decision by the FISA forms part of a package of changes which are being made in an effort to attract a wider variety of

TODAYS FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

Second Division
Shrewsbury Town v Blackburn Rovers

Third Division
Plymouth Argyle v Rotherham United
Preston North End v Newport County

Fourth Division
Halifax Town v Swindon Town
Tranmere Rovers v Northampton Town
Wrexham v Stockport County

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: S Liverpool
Marske

OTHER SPORT

SNOOKER: Benson and Hedges Irish Master (at Goff's Sales Ring, co Kildare, 2pm and 7.15pm).

1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37		1937-38		1938-39		1939-40		1940-41		1941-42		1942-43		1943-44		1944-45		1945-46		1946-47		1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37		2037-38		2038-39		2039-40		2040-41		2041-42		2042-43		2043-44		2044-45		2045-46		2046-47		2047-48		2048-49		2049-50		2050-51		2051-52		2052-53		2053-54		2054-55		2055-56		2056-57		2057-58		2058-59		2059-60		2060-61		2061-62		2062-63		2063-64		2064-65		2065-66		2066-67		2067-68		2068-69		2069-70		2070-71		2071-72		2072-73		2073-74		2074-75		2075-76		2076-77		2077-78		2078-79		2079-80		2080-81		2081-82		2082-83		2083-84		2084-85		2085-86		2086-87		2087-88		2088-89		2089-90		2090-91		2091-92		2092-93		2093-94		2094-95		2095-96		2096-97		2097-98		2098-99		2099-00		2100-01		2101-02		2102-03		2103-04		2104-05		2105-06		2106-07		2107-08		2108-09		2109-10		2110-11		2111-12		2112-13		2113-14		2114-15		2115-16		2116-17		2117-18		2118-19		2119-20		2120-21		2121-22		2122-23		2123-24		2124-25		2125-26		2126-27		2127-28		2128-29		2129-30		2130-31		2131-32		2132-33		2133-34		2134-35		2135-36		2136-37		2137-38		2138-39		2139-40		2140-41		2141-42		2142-43		2143-44		2144-45		2145-46		2146-47		2147-48		2148-49		2149-50		2150-51		2151-52		2152-53		2153-54		2154-55		2155-56		2156-57		2157-58		2158-59		2159-60		2160-61		2161-62		2162-63		2163-64		2164-65		2165-66		2166-67		2167-68		2168-69		2169-70		2170-71		2171-72		2172-73		2173-74		2174-75		2175-76		2176-77		2177-78		2178-79		2179-80		2180-81		2181-82		2182-83		2183-84		2184-85		2185-86		2186-87		2187-88		2188-89		2189-90		2190-91		2191-92		2192-93		2193-94		2194-95		2195-96		2196-97		2197-98		2198-99		2199-00		2200-01		2201-02		2202-03		2203-04		2204-05		2205-06		2206-07		2207-08		2208-09		2209-10		2210-11		2211-12		2212-13		2213-14		2214-15		2215-16		2216-17		2217-18		2218-19		2219-20		2220-21		2221-22		2222-23		2223-24		2224-25		2225-26		2226-27		2227-28		2228-29		2229-30		2230-31		2231-32		2232-33		2233-34		2234-35		2235-36		2236-37		2237-38		2238-39		2239-40		2240-41		2241-42		2242-43		2243-44		2244-45		2245-46		2246-47		2247-48		2248-49		2249-50		2250-51		2251-52		2252-53		2253-54		2254-55		2255-56		2256-57		2257-58		2258-59		2259-60		2260-61		2261-62		2262-63		2263-64		2264-65		2265-66		2266-67		2267-68		2268-69		2269-70		2270-71		2271-72		2272-73		2273-74		2274-75		2275-76		2276-77		2277-78		2278-79		2279-80		2280-81		2281-82		2282-83		2283-84		2284-85		2285-86		2286-87		2287-88		2288-89		2289-90		2290-91		2291-92		2292-93		2293-94		2294-95		2295-96		2296-97		2297-98		2298-99		2299-00		2300-01		2301-02		2302-03		2303-04		2304-05		2305-06		2306-07		2307-08		2308-09		2309-10		2310-11		2311-12		2312-13		2313-14		2314-15		2315-16		2316-17		2317-18		2318-19		2319-20		2320-21		2321-22		2322-23		2323-24		2324-25		2325-26		2326-27		2327-28		2328-29		2329-30		2330-31		2331-32		2332-33		2333-34		2334-35		2335-36		2336-37		2337-38		2338-39		2339-40		2340-41		2341-42		2342-43		2343-44		2344-45		2345-46		2346-47		2347-48		2348-49		2349-50		2350-51		2351-52		2352-53		2353-54		2354-55		2355-56		2356-57		2357-58		2358-59		2359-60		2360-61		2361-62		2362-63		2363-64		2364-65		2365-66		2366-67		2367-68		2368-69		2369-70		2370-71		2371-72		2372-73		2373-74		2374-75		2375-76		2376-77		2377-78		2378-79		2379-80		2380-81		2381-82		2382-83		2383-84		2384-85		2385-86		2386-87		2387-88		2388-89		2389-90		2390-91		2391-92		2392-93		2393-94		2394-95		2395-96		2396-97		2397-98		2398-99		2399-00		2400-01		2401-02		2402-03		2403-04		2404-05		2405-06		2406-07		2407-08		2408-09		2409-10		2410-11		2411-12		2412-13		2413-14		2414-15		2415-16		2416-17		2417-18		2418-19		2419-20		2420-21		2421-22		2422-23		2423-24		2424-25		2425-26		2426-27		2427-28		2428-29		2429-30		2430-31		2431-32		2432-33		2433-34		2434-35		2435-36		2436-37		2437-38		2438-39		2439-40		2440-41		2441-42		2442-43		2443-44		2444-45		2445-46		2446-47		2447-48		2448-49		2449-50		2450-51		2451-52		2452-53		2453-54		2454-55		2455-56		2456-57		2457-58		2458-59		2459-60		2460-61		2461-62		2462-63		2463-64		2464-65		2465-66		2466-67		2467-68		2468-69		2469-70		2470-71		2471-72		2472-73		2473-74		2474-75		2475-76		2476-77		2477-78		2478-79		2479-80		2480-81		2481-82		2482-83		2483-84		2484-85		2485-86		2486-87		2487-88		2488-89		2489-90		2490-91		2491-92		2492-93		2493-94		2494-95		2495-96		2496-97		2497-98		2498-99		2499-00		2500-01		2501-02		2502-03		2503-04		2504-05		2505-06		2506-07		2507-08		2508-09		2509-10		2510-11		2511-12		2512-13		2513-14		2514-15		2515-16		2516-17		2517-18		2518-19		2519-20		2520-21		2521-22		2522-23		2523-24		2524-25		2525-26		2526-27		2527-28		2528-29		2529-30		2530-31		2531-32		2532-33		2533-34		2534-35		2535-36		2536-37		2537-38		2538-39		2539-40		2540-41		2541-42		2542-43		2543-44		2544-45		2545-46		2546-47		2547-48		2548-49		2549-50		2550-51		2551-52		2552-53		2553-54		2554-55		2555-56		2556-57		2557-58		2558-59		2559-60		2560-61		2561-62		2562-63		2563-64		2564-65		2565-66		2566-67		2567-68		2568-69		2569-70		2570-71		2571-72		2572-73		2573-74		2574-75		2575-76		2576-77		2577-78		2578-79		2579-80		2580-81		2581-82		2582-83		2583-84		2584-85		2585-86		2586-87		2587-88		2588-89		2589-90		2590-91		2591-92		2592-93		2593-94		2594-95		2595-96		2596-97		2597-98		2598-99		2599-00		2600-01		2601-02		2602-03		2603-04		2604-05		2605-06		2606-07		2607-08		2608-09		2609-10		2610-11		2611-12		2612-13		2613-14		2614-15		2615-16		2616-17		2617-18		2618-19		2619-20		2620-21		2621-22		2622-23		2623-24		2624-25		2625-26		2626-27		2627-28		2628-29		2629-30		2630-31		2631-32		2632-33		2633-34		2634-35		2635-36		2636-37		2637-38		2638-39		2639-40		2640-41		2641-42		2642-43		2643-44		2644-45		2645-46		2646-47		2647-48		2648-49		2649-50		2650-51		2651-52		2652-53		2653-54		2654-55		2655-56		2656-57		2657-58		2658-59		2659-60		2660-61		2661-62		2662-63		2663-64		2664-65		2665-66		2666-67		2667-68		2668-69		2669-70		2670-71		2671-72		2672-73		2673-74		2674-75		2675-76		2676-77		2677-78		2678-79		2679-80		2680-81		2681-82		2682-83		2683-84		2684-85		2685-86		2686-87		2687-88		2688-89		2689-90		2690-91		2691-92		2692-93		2693-94		2694-95		2695-96		2696-97		2697-98		2698-99		2699-00		2700-01		2701-02		2702-03		2703-04		2704-05		2705-06		2706-07		2707-08		2708-09		2709-10		2710-11		2711-12		2712-13		2713-14		2714-15		2715-16		2716-17		2717-18		2718-19		2719-20		2720-21		2721-22		2722-23		2723-24		2724-25		2725-26		2726-27		2727-28		2728-29		2729-30		2730-31		2731-32		2732-33		2733-34		2734-35		2735-36		2736-37		2737-38		2738-39		2739-40		2740-41		2741-42		2742-43		2743-44		2744-45		2745-46		2746-47		2747-48			
---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	---------	--	--	--

Charlton in new move to manager

Yeovil made from slippy

team it made you pray for
 lucky blue streak.
 Howard Kendall, who has
 do so well to revive Goodison
 fortunes, and may yet take them
 to a second Cup Final with the
 help of Aody Gray again.
 Southampton, had wisely said
 before the first game a
 Wembley that you do not win
 Cup because you are one it, only
 because you deserve it. On
 Wednesday, by the finish

20 years of Liverpool's continental close passing have not eliminated. "Hey, git on, up the field, yer wot score goals back there," Red Scarf shouted a dozen times as Hanseo or Lorensoo square-passed.

Kevin Sheedy of Everton has been ruled out for the rest of the season.

Sheedy suffered an ankle injury in Sunday's Milk Cup final

just how bad the situation was. And yet he said he would not agree to players being sold. I told him, 'Malcolm, you can make a stand of this, it is your own career.' He said, 'If I walk away, I walk over the edge and I take a lot of people with me.' I am very sad that he took such a silly, irreconcilable attitude.

The chairman is confident that Middlesbrough can be saved. But he is aware that if the present Middlesbrough board do not convince their creditors that the

The Fulham player coach, I. Bowden, said: "Featherstone contacted me on Tuesday, telling the match was off because it is no longer being televised. But that is a load of rubbish. They have injury problems and do not want to play with a weakened side."

**S African
play for
President**
By Gerald Davies

Rain on

the just a
the unjust.

...le R
...so the M
...d have fr
...ed that win
...d the only
...tial war
...ntide
...ing cycle
...lling far t
...d the
...d Bud Mur
...s away li
... had been
...d Farm;
...t homor

Watson cap could

The semi-final round, with its intriguing possibilities and high stakes, is probably the most exciting part of the tournament. It is here that the top players will meet, and the winners will be crowned. The tournament is a must for anyone who is interested in the game of bridge, and it is a great opportunity to see some of the best players in the world in action.

has in-
re it is
ie with
with
nd Group
Dover 12
Group B:
hast's
20.

[illegible]

GOING: good			
2014 Double: 3			
20 RED RUM			
42.50	DI		
010:12	GE		
22:111	PI		
111:2	C		
123:02	OC		
101331	SI		
113261	K		
0-64173	CI		
0-65232	TI		

ay

listle of
ing five
before
f these
k who

FORM DUDIE 111-4
MAY 4 GRIP
104 Good F
Amplow
Water Cm, CC
JTB Zeloda
Thorn Straw
Good Capra n Fell
CHOICE 111-4 Deal
SEA SPLASH II
DELTAION

playing
Hong-
son of
on of
ace of
w back
a five-
and the
ch they
at the
d, they
2. 1st
1. 1st
2. 1st
3. 1st
4. 1st
5. 1st
6. 1st
7. 1st
8. 1st
9. 1st
10. 1st
11. 1st
12. 1st
13. 1st
14. 1st
15. 1st
16. 1st
17. 1st
18. 1st
19. 1st
20. 1st
21. 1st
22. 1st
23. 1st
24. 1st
25. 1st
26. 1st
27. 1st
28. 1st
29. 1st
30. 1st
31. 1st
32. 1st
33. 1st
34. 1st
35. 1st
36. 1st
37. 1st
38. 1st
39. 1st
40. 1st
41. 1st
42. 1st
43. 1st
44. 1st
45. 1st
46. 1st
47. 1st
48. 1st
49. 1st
50. 1st
51. 1st
52. 1st
53. 1st
54. 1st
55. 1st
56. 1st
57. 1st
58. 1st
59. 1st
60. 1st
61. 1st
62. 1st
63. 1st
64. 1st
65. 1st
66. 1st
67. 1st
68. 1st
69. 1st
70. 1st
71. 1st
72. 1st
73. 1st
74. 1st
75. 1st
76. 1st
77. 1st
78. 1st
79. 1st
80. 1st
81. 1st
82. 1st
83. 1st
84. 1st
85. 1st
86. 1st
87. 1st
88. 1st
89. 1st
90. 1st
91. 1st
92. 1st
93. 1st
94. 1st
95. 1st
96. 1st
97. 1st
98. 1st
99. 1st
100. 1st
101. 1st
102. 1st
103. 1st
104. 1st
105. 1st
106. 1st
107. 1st
108. 1st
109. 1st
110. 1st
111. 1st
112. 1st
113. 1st
114. 1st
115. 1st
116. 1st
117. 1st
118. 1st
119. 1st
120. 1st
121. 1st
122. 1st
123. 1st
124. 1st
125. 1st
126. 1st
127. 1st
128. 1st
129. 1st
130. 1st
131. 1st
132. 1st
133. 1st
134. 1st
135. 1st
136. 1st
137. 1st
138. 1st
139. 1st
140. 1st
141. 1st
142. 1st
143. 1st
144. 1st
145. 1st
146. 1st
147. 1st
148. 1st
149. 1st
150. 1st
151. 1st
152. 1st
153. 1st
154. 1st
155. 1st
156. 1st
157. 1st
158. 1st
159. 1st
160. 1st
161. 1st
162. 1st
163. 1st
164. 1st
165. 1st
166. 1st
167. 1st
168. 1st
169. 1st
170. 1st
171. 1st
172. 1st
173. 1st
174. 1st
175. 1st
176. 1st
177. 1st
178. 1st
179. 1st
180. 1st
181. 1st
182. 1st
183. 1st
184. 1st
185. 1st
186. 1st
187. 1st
188. 1st
189. 1st
190. 1st
191. 1st
192. 1st
193. 1st
194. 1st
195. 1st
196. 1st
197. 1st
198. 1st
199. 1st
200. 1st
201. 1st
202. 1st
203. 1st
204. 1st
205. 1st
206. 1st
207. 1st
208. 1st
209. 1st
210. 1st
211. 1st
212. 1st
213. 1st
214. 1st
215. 1st
216. 1st
217. 1st
218. 1st
219. 1st
220. 1st
221. 1st
222. 1st
223. 1st
224. 1st
225. 1st
226. 1st
227. 1st
228. 1st
229. 1st
230. 1st
231. 1st
232. 1st
233. 1st
234. 1st
235. 1st
236. 1st
237. 1st
238. 1st
239. 1st
240. 1st
241. 1st
242. 1st
243. 1st
244. 1st
245. 1st
246. 1st
247. 1st
248. 1st
249. 1st
250. 1st
251. 1st
252. 1st
253. 1st
254. 1st
255. 1st
256. 1st
257. 1st
258. 1st
259. 1st
260. 1st
261. 1st
262. 1st
263. 1st
264. 1st
265. 1st
266. 1st
267. 1st
268. 1st
269. 1st
270. 1st
271. 1st
272. 1st
273. 1st
274. 1st
275. 1st
276. 1st
277. 1st
278. 1st
279. 1st
280. 1st
281. 1st
282. 1st
283. 1st
284. 1st
285. 1st
286. 1st
287. 1st
288. 1st
289. 1st
290. 1st
291. 1st
292. 1st
293. 1st
294. 1st
295. 1st
296. 1st
297. 1st
298. 1st
299. 1st
300. 1st
301. 1st
302. 1st
303. 1st
304. 1st
305. 1st
306. 1st
307. 1st
308. 1st
309. 1st
310. 1st
311. 1st
312. 1st
313. 1st
314. 1st
315. 1st
316. 1st
317. 1st
318. 1st
319. 1st
320. 1st
321. 1st
322. 1st
323. 1st
324. 1st
325. 1st
326. 1st
327. 1st
328. 1st
329. 1st
330. 1st
331. 1st
332. 1st
333. 1st
334. 1st
335. 1st
336. 1st
337. 1st
338. 1st
339. 1st
340. 1st
341. 1st
342. 1st
343. 1st
344. 1st
345. 1st
346. 1st
347. 1st
348. 1st
349. 1st
350. 1st
351. 1st
352. 1st
353. 1st
354. 1st
355. 1st
356. 1st
357. 1st
358. 1st
359. 1st
360. 1st
361. 1st
362. 1st
363. 1st
364. 1st
365. 1st
366. 1st
367. 1st
368. 1st
369. 1st
370. 1st
371. 1st
372. 1st
373. 1st
374. 1st
375. 1st
376. 1st
377. 1st
378. 1st
379. 1st
380. 1st
381. 1st
382. 1st
383. 1st
384. 1st
385. 1st
386. 1st
387. 1st
388. 1st
389. 1st
390. 1st
391. 1st
392. 1st
393. 1st
394. 1st
395. 1st
396. 1st
397. 1st
398. 1st
399. 1st
400. 1st
401. 1st
402. 1st
403. 1st
404. 1st
405. 1st
406. 1st
407. 1st
408. 1st
409. 1st
410. 1st
411. 1st
412. 1st
413. 1st
414. 1st
415. 1st
416. 1st
417. 1st
418. 1st
419. 1st
420. 1st
421. 1st
422. 1st
423. 1st
424. 1st
425. 1st
426. 1st
427. 1st
428. 1st
429. 1st
430. 1st
431. 1st
432. 1st
433. 1st
434. 1st
435. 1st
436. 1st
437. 1st
438. 1st
439. 1st
440. 1st
441. 1st
442. 1st
443. 1st
444. 1st
445. 1st
446. 1st
447. 1st
448. 1st
449. 1st
450. 1st
451. 1st
452. 1st
453. 1st
454. 1st
455. 1st
456. 1st
457. 1st
458. 1st
459. 1st
460. 1st
461. 1st

John
Jim 14-
g 14-6
Austin
ruined

022111
 210330
 231720
 0004
 111
 201223
 200130
 021100

DO
 AF
 BO
 CH
 DH
 HU
 NO

LIVERPOOL
 TELETYPE UNIT
 10/11/68

0 PN
007120 OU
2040000 RB
021 RO
000 RW
3410 SE
11120 SO
332236 ST
110 ST

Great report

44
+1
0

2
2
3

Haunton r

Grand good to soft
25.00 hotel 1,
3.4 favl
113-21, 2
130 12.40, 2
11:40

25.00 hotel 1, M
14-
130 31, 41,
P. Hodges, Ton
11:45

120-11 chase
 9-21; 2, Hc
 100-11 Hall (20-1)
 Miss C Jc
 250, DF \$3 60
 40-11m hddle 1 Tight
 4-17-11 3, Lancer
 31 101, 18 ran
 \$2.70, \$17.5
 45-11m (chase) Lie
 100-11 Highway (20-1)
 100-11 Ship 19-11, T1
 100-11 C Hinch

20. \$2.00

eking some
confusion

RACING: SURPRISE RIDING ENGAGEMENT FOR IRISH NATIONAL HOPE

Cheers can make most of belated opportunity

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Cheers (nap) can strengthen his claim to be regarded as the best English-trained four-year-old hurdler by winning the Liverpool Hurdle at Aintree today.

If Cheers is successful the result will be some compensation for his trainer, Michael Dickinson, and owner, Rod Gunner, for their disappointment at Cheltenham, where the horse was pulled out of the Triumph Hurdle.

Before Cheltenham, Cheers had won his only race, a humble affair at Market Resen. Since then, he has won two similar races at Fakenham and Kelson. On no occasion has he been given a concrete proof that he is capable of winning a race of this nature, but he has shown that he is brim full of promise. Dickinson has maintained all along that he has a high regard for the colt, who had good form on the flat in France last summer, and now I expect Cheers to give positive backing to his trainer's opinion.

The best form of his opponents is represented by Son of a Gunner, Star of Scotland, Afzal who finished fifth, sixth and seventh respectively, behind the Irish challenger in the Triumph Hurdle.

Letchow (2.25) could be another winner for Dickinson but Bregawn will need to pull up his socks if he is to beat Drumlagan (3.45).

Letchow has Straight Accord named Steeplechase specialist King Of Country to beat in the Holiday Inn International Handicap Steeplechase. This season, Straight Accord has raced only at Windsor, where he is unbeaten, so he should not be troubled by the sharp Midway track, yet on good ground, I prefer Letchow who was still in with a chance in the Suo Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham when he stumbled and fell on landing over the second last fence.

The Ferrier Joust Champagne Cup was designed as a consolation prize for Gold up horses and it has succeeded in attracting three of those who ran in the blue riband of steeplechasing at Cheltenham, the victors in the (third) Bregawn (sixth) and Royal Bond (eighth) in the good old days I would

have expected Bregawn to win him until he shows he can be ridden again, he must be overlooked in favour of Drumlagan.

Noddy's Ryde, my selection for the Sporting Life Weekender Novices Steeplechase was one of Cheltenham's heroes even though he was beaten. His epic duel with Bobaline in the Challenge Trophy was unquestionably one of the highlights of the National Hunt Festival. There is no horse with the calibre of Bobaline among his opposition today and it is not difficult to envisage Noddy's Ryde leading all the way.

Breac Ban would be an immensely popular winner of the Monksfield Novices Hurdle as he is trained by Bob Champion, who rode Aldamini to victory in the Grand National three years ago after winning a personal fight against cancer. Recently that remarkable story reached an even wider audience when the film *Champions* went on general release.

Breac Ban had good form in the Autumn, he has been rested during the winter, and kept specifically fresh for the moment that the ground is good again, and that is precisely what it is at Liverpool. If he runs up to her form when runner-up to Catch Phrase at Cheltenham she will be hard to beat.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

Amateur is booked for Eliogarty

Eliogarty has drifted in the betting to 14-1 following the announcement that the 1983 Cheltenham Festival winner will be ridden in tomorrow's Segram-sponsored Grand National by Donal Hassett, (Michael Seely writes).

A 24-year-old dairy farmer from Clara, Mr Hassett is no relation to Eliogarty, who has been the subject of a £25m gamble for the big race. So the chances of him winning the National are slim. But the name of Eliogarty has proved groundswell.

"Eliogarty has always been ridden by good jockeys and I have every confidence in Donal's ability," said the trainer yesterday. "The jockey rides regularly for Hassett in jumps races in Ireland. He has also been successful over hurdles, in winter chases in point-to-point."

Niall Madden's Grand National ride on Jackie was put in jeopardy by a freak accident at Tamworth yesterday. Madden was cantering a horse to the start for the seller when the gelding threw his head back and caught Madden in the face.

Car was immediately withdrawn and Madden returned with blood gushing from a cut under his left eye.

Paul Barton, out of action since being badly bruised in a fall at Ludlow last Friday, makes his comeback on the Irish horse Fortune Seeker in the Grand National tomorrow.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

There will be a 3pm inspection today to see if tomorrow's Lingfield meeting can take place. A course will be laid out in the morning whether we go ahead at the moment. We couldn't take any further rain as the going is already heavy.

Jenny Pitman rides tall and hard in a man's world

First Lady of the National

The saying around the stables is that you are more sensitively cared for as a horse than a human under the eagle eye of Jenny Pitman. And she admits it. The senior lady at one famous stable, reflecting on her unique and spectacular impact upon National Hunt racing, observed knowingly: "She sure is hard."

The description would not offend Mrs Pitman. A senior handicapper is said almost to have ruptured a blood vessel recently when on the receiving end of her colourful opinion concerning the weight for one of her horses. In her days as a stable girl for her father, one of the backs came to be known as Sodyer, from her comments on his willfulness.

Yet this formidable woman, who will send out Corbiere perfectly prepared tomorrow to defend his Grand National title, possesses, beneath an exterior as unflinching as Max Baer's grand-mother, the gentle disposition of a nurse. In the words of my colleague, Michael Seely, she is "a quite outstanding judge of what a horse can do: a traditional realist, which is a rare quality."



Mrs Pitman: gentler with horses

For anyone unfamiliar with the racing world, Mrs Pitman's achievement of becoming the first woman in 144 years to train a National winner and within 12 months take the prized Cheltenham Gold Cup with Burrough Hill Lad, is equivalent to Rachael Flint going out to open against the West Indies with Gattling. In racing, women either muck out the stables or try to look as masculine as the horse in the winner's enclosure.

Tomorrow morning before 7.0 Jenny Pitman will be watching Corky, the champion 11-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Out-of-the-rut driving from Subaru

The arrival of Subaru's 1800cc GLF Estate coincided with the start of a heavy snowstorm, and a cross country journey through narrow lanes that could spell trouble with drifting snow. I should have thought twice about setting off without the added insurance of Subaru's delightfully simple 4-wheel drive system.

Within a few minutes, however, the snow let up, and the skies cleared. But to tell the truth I was rather disappointed. I had been looking forward to a real challenge for this latest offering from one of the more enterprising Japanese manufacturers. I know from past experience with the marque that its ability to switch on the move from two to four wheel drive at the press of a button is so smooth, that you could be forgiven for disbelieving the light on the instrument panel which informs you that the change has been made.

To put it to the test, I took to a forest road churned up by contractors' heavy trucks. When conditions were at their worst, with the front wheels fighting for grip, I pressed the red knob on the automatic transmission lever. (I forgot to tell you it was an automatic, a combination not normally associated with cross country ability). The effect was quite uncanny. With four wheels searching for grip, progress was immediately faster and safer.

The Subaru does have its limitations, however. It is no Land Rover as I discovered when I tried to force it up a rutted hillside. But for the country dweller commuting to his office, the farmer, the fisherman, or any number of others looking for dual purpose transport, it must be an attractive buy. Another bonus is its simple lines which lend themselves to automatic car washes. A five minute detour on the return journey to the office and the mud splattered car was sparkling.

Subarus are available in Britain in a wide range of saloons and estates in two and four wheel drive forms. However, the more run of the mill



SUBARU 1800 automatic estate: Four-wheel drive 'on tap'

saving petrol by eliminating wasteful converter slip.

The GLF automatic comes complete with power steering and electrically operated windows and door mirrors. I thought the steering was rather too light and skittish with little feel for road conditions, but very much better in rough going.

At £7,998 it has no competitors able to match its combination as a well-equipped road vehicle and an off-road workhorse. As you would expect, with all that extra machinery to drive it is a little thirstier, particularly at speed. Would-be buyers will have to weigh this against their annual mileage and the use they will make of its "go anywhere" capability.

Nova brings back the boot

A full four-seater with a particularly large boot, able to cruise all day at 80 mph, do more than 40 miles per gallon, and still cost only £3,653 has to be an attractive buy. The fact that the Nova one litre two-door saloon is part of the vastly improved Vauxhall-Opel range and one of the few superminis with a genuine old-fashioned boot, only adds to its appeal.

It is all the more disappointing from a British point of view that it is not made in this country. The car is Spanish made as with the rest of the 11-strong Nova range of hatchbacks and saloons helping the General Motors company challenge Austin Rover for second place in the British market. But if it continues to win sales at the rate achieved since it arrived here a year ago, GM will have to contemplate at least token assembly in Britain within the next two years, or face renewed hostility from the unions.

Manufacturers are often reluctant to make the basic model in any range available for road testing. In fact, they are sometimes excluded from press fleets on the premise that if they are not available, journalists will accept a more fully equipped and more expensive version.

It must be said that minimally equipped road test cars do not leave the best impression of that model's potential. But other manufacturers should follow Vauxhall's example and

trust the journalists to take this into account when preparing his assessment. After all, today's bottom-of-the-range cars bear no resemblance to the stripped out skeletons of a few years ago.

There were a number of omissions on the Nova such as a passenger's door mirror, a trip on the mileometer, a dipping rear view mirror, and front door pockets. But these were minor irritants.

Of more substance was the intrusive noise of the eager little engine accentuated by the reduced level of sound proofing material used compared with more expensive versions. And of course, having a four speed gearbox instead of five.

At motorway speeds, the basic Nova is very busy. Some of my passengers thought the engine note "rather sporty" but then they were only with me for short journeys. I felt that the absence of a long legged fifth gear and the much higher revs required in fourth, made the engine sound thrashy and tiring.

On the other hand the brakes were fast and smooth requiring only light pressure to provide reassuring stopping power at all speeds. The clutch was particularly light, and this, together with similar brakes, should be

Vital Statistics

Model: Nova one litre saloon
Price: £3,653
Engine: 993 cc 4 cylinder
Performance: Max. speed 87 mph, 0 to 62 mph 19.5 seconds
Official consumption: Urban, 37.7 mpg; 56.1 mpg 57-6; 75 mph 42.8 mpg.
Length: 13ft
Insurance: Group 2.

popular with those women who insist on wearing high heeled shoes to drive, and have difficulty in obtaining sufficient leverage. Unfortunately, the accelerator of this particular car was noticeably heavy.

The Nova saloon is the only supermini I know that will take two large-sized golf bags laid one on top of the other across the boot, and still leave room for two caddy carts and clothing bags behind them. You might get away with that amount of luggage in a hatchback if you removed the parcel shelf and piled it roof high. However, the result would be very tempting to thieves.

Vital Statistics

Model: 1800cc GLF 4 WD Automatic
Price: £7,998
Engine: 1781cc horizontally opposed four cylinder
Performance: Maximum speed, 90mph
Official consumption: Urban 26.6mpg; 56.1mpg, 31.6mpg and 75mph, 22.8mpg.
Length: 14ft
Insurance: Group 3 and 4.

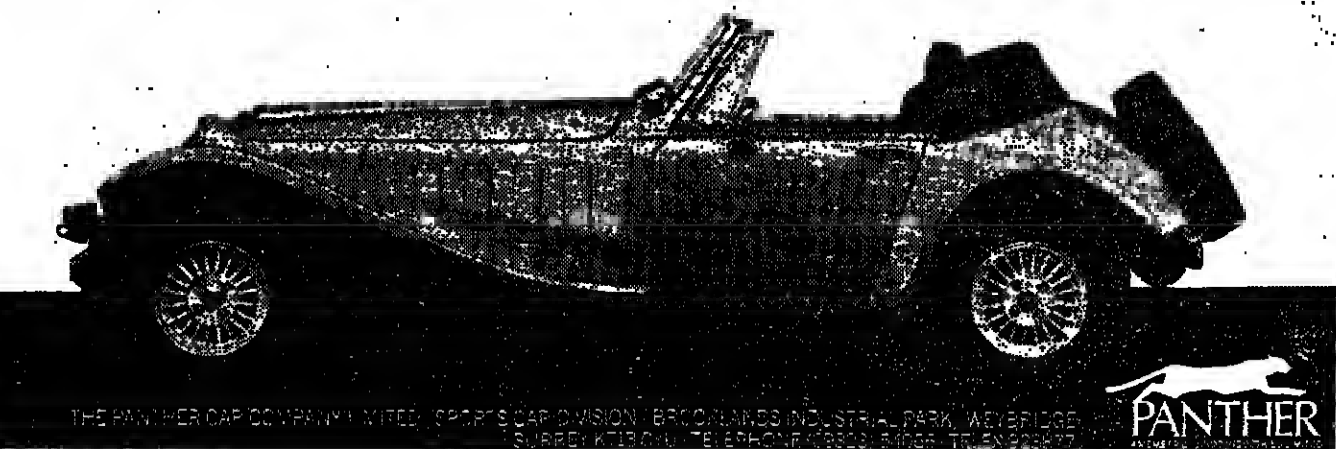
two-wheel drive models have little to recommend them over the vast number of similar cars on offer. On the other hand the combination of an estate car layout with four wheel drive "on tap" is very tempting.

The lightweight, all-aluminium engine is out the smoothest or most powerful in its class by any means. Even the manufacturer describes its output of 81 hp at 5,200 revs as "modest", but its lack of revving ability lends itself to the needs of off-road travel. It drives a unique transmission layout which includes a torque converter, lock-up which operates in all three forward gears

OPEN FOR EXCITEMENT.

PANTHER KALLISTA 1.6 FROM £7425. 2.8 FROM £7995. 2.8 INJECTION FROM £9245.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT: ALUMINIUM BODY. 5 SPEED GEARBOX. ALLOY WHEELS. HALOGEN HEADLIGHTS. OIL PRESSURE GAUGE. TWIN HORNS. CIGAR LIGHTER. RECLINING SEATS. AUTOMATIC AVAILABLE AS AN OPTION ON 2.8 MODEL ONLY. 2.8 INJECTION EQUIPMENT ALSO INCLUDES DUO TONE PAINT. HEAD RESTRAINTS. LOCKABLE CONSOLE. AIR HORNS. SPEAKERS. ELECTRIC AERIAL. ZIPPED REAR WINDOW. CHROME HEADLAMPS AND BUMPERS. 20 OPTIONS AVAILABLE INCLUDING FULL LEATHER INTERIORS. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT



THE PANTHER CAR COMPANY LTD. PANTHER CAR DIVISION, BRAYDON LANE, INDUSTRIAL PARK, WELFORD, WILTS. SN8 2JH. TEL: 01938 555555. FAX: 01938 555555.

Lancia

LANCIA LONDON CENTRE

83 DELTA 1300i	Red, rad/cass. 9,500 miles	£2,850
83 DELTA 1500i	White, rad/cass. 9,000 miles	£3,050
83 (A) DELTA 1500i	Mat. Brown, rad/cass. 7,000 miles	£4,250
83 PRISMA 1500i	Mat. Blue, rad/cass. 8,000 miles	£4,750
83 PRISMA 1800i	Mat. Blue, rad/cass. 11,000 miles	£5,250
83 TREVI 1600i	Mat. Blue, rad/cass. 12,000 miles	£4,450
83 GAMMA SALUDON	Auto. Mat. Blue, rad/cass. 11,000 miles	£8,250
83 GAMMA COUPE	Auto. Mat. Blue, rad/cass. 14,000 miles	£7,950

For Fleet, Export & Diplomatic enquiries contact:
25-27 Old Brompton Rd, South Kensington, London SW7
Tel: 01-584 5411

General

Lotus

catch one if you can!

The ultimate in sporting cars! Get full details and free colour brochures on the exciting Lotus, the amazing Esprit Series 3 and the super powerful Turbo Esprit, by phoning 0272 27007.

Lancaster

83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Champagne, champagne velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Silver blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Light blue, grey velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995
83A Mercedes 500SEL	Aspirin blue, blue velour, sunroof, alloy wheels, 11,000 miles	£22,995</

General

[illegible]

COMPUTER SYSTEMS

is hereby given pursuant to Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1947, a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company, will be held at the offices of Messrs. H. F. Hirst & Co., 100 Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4, on the 10th day of May, 1954, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of considering the proposals for the purposes of Section 25(a) and 25(b) of the Companies Act, 1947.

ALFRED H. BRACUSAND
Director

MEMORANDUM NOTICES

SCOTCH TONE OFFICE
100, 102, 104
VIA LEGALIZATION
OF DEEDS (SCOTLAND) ACT
1928

NOTICED BY THE BRITISH PORTS
(PART OF)
The British given that appli-
cation under the Private
Security Bill, 1953, has been
made.

FLAME RESISTANT
5 PATENT
moulding
facilities
beginning
1954
£3,000
Patrol
£1,000
on our
£1,000
£1,000

TVR TALK
while in
the
mint or
£1,000
£1,000

TESTERS
probably
from
201,209
£1,000
have
the
£1,000
£1,000
Search
of
£1,000
£1,000
£1,000
£1,000

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

sure. The Netherlands
 South Africa, Spain
 and in the Americas.
 America, Netherlands
 This amounting to 22
 submitted in duplicate
 and cashed.
 authorized by the U.S.
 of Switzerland can
 of Form R-11 to the
 local authorities. This
 the Netherlands
 Stettin
 of funds can have a
 authorized by their local
 to the Inspector of
 Tax, without Tax
 Amsterdam, with the re
 cashed Netherlands
 Tax at 20% will be
 from the gross
 from United King
 This may be claimed
 on total gross
 non-residence in
 the kingdom.

[illegible]

provincial Bank (renamed on or after 2 April 1964)

any announcement will thereby giving full effect of the dividend in March 1964

SILBICAY
through four
currencies, 500
02774 does

من الأصل

OF THAMES

50. Furnishes of
intermediate & elegant
arrangement. Black
e 3 beds. 2 bath. Ck
in Incl. Aylesford & Co

55P & 3 bed room. 2nd
e 1 1/2 bed. playroom.
Garden. Edg. 100. Tsk

150

1978 ET 575
#1000000 RSO 306
\$ 8.40 THUR
DINING LANE
NICKY MEASOR
JENKINS MILAR
JILL BAKER IN
EFFICIENT
CARBOHY DRA
BY DENNIS POTT
and enjoyable re
times
VERY STUFF OF
the fourth berfe
"Madame" Motson "

THEATRE 77
OKAMA MARTYRS
Hilton Falls Thu-Sun

Police hold 383 in protest violence

Continued from page 1

One of the madmen he had not been able to recruit many of his colleagues to the cause and he preferred to remain anonymous for fear of losing business.

The Bank of England's armoured main doors, normally open to visitors, were locked, and customers were ushered through a side entrance. Special surveillance cameras were mounted on scaffolding on the roof.

Police tried to keep a low profile, moving groups from one place to another and ordering banners and placards to be taken down.

The worst disruption came during the morning peak hour when some demonstrators rode bicycles into the heart of the traffic and others lay in the road.

Most of the arrests were for obstruction, although several people will face criminal damage charges. Those arrested were bailed to appear before Guildhall magistrates.

Inside the Greenhouse, a champagne bar behind the Royal Exchange, bankers and brokers looked through a smoked glass window at demonstrators putting on an impromptu musical performance with flutes and drums.

No single group claimed responsibility for the City demonstration, which was vastly more impressive than a similar protest last October.

The marchers who assembled near the British Museum to march towards County Hall, led at one stage by Mr Neil Kinnoch, the Opposition leader, caused fewer problems for police, but more annoyance to motorists, many of whom had spent much of the previous day in traffic jams because of the London Transport employees' strike.

Government policies for local councils were part of a "very, very serious assault on democracy," Mr Neil Kinnoch said when he addressed the marchers (Hugh Clayton writes).

That was one of two themes used by speakers at rallies organised by unions in local government to protest at proposals to fix rate ceilings for some Labour councils and abolish others.

The other theme was that the Government's plans had almost no support outside the Conservative Party and that they aroused deep misgivings inside it.



After the storm: A National Guardsman salvaging a lawnmower from the rubble of Bennettville's shopping centre

Tornadoes leave 73 dead in Carolina

Fayetteville, North Carolina, (Reuters and AP) - At least 73 people died and hundreds were injured when 24 tornadoes hit North and South Carolina.

Thousands more were made homeless by the storm which brought down shops, wrecked houses, uprooted trees and cut power supplies in many areas on Wednesday night.

In North Carolina, where 59 people are known to have died, Governor James Hunt said he would try to have the eastern part of the state declared a disaster area. After touring devastated areas in a helicopter, he told reporters: "It is a horrible, horrible situation. It is beyond belief."

The governors of both Carolinas sent National Guardsmen to keep order and help the rescue efforts. Some storm-damaged areas remained without power yesterday. Officials feared the death toll would rise as rescue crews and National Guardsmen cleared rubble.

The storm first hit South Carolina, where 14 are reported

dead, and picked up speed before it tore through North Carolina.

In Bennettville, South Carolina, an entire shopping centre was brought down by the storm. Seven people were killed and seven are still missing. Some looting was reported from the town and a curfew was imposed.

The small Carolina town of Red Springs took the full force of the tornadoes. Local police said whole buildings had disappeared. "Some buildings just aren't there any more. No buildings, no nothing," Mr Luther Higgins, the police chief of Red Springs said.

The devastated areas were overcast and calm yesterday as the storm swept north-east along the coast. High tides whipped by the storm caused flooding in some areas. An even higher tide was expected last night. Only emergency traffic was allowed on the roads.

Overhaul of defence security

Continued from page 1

In the process of adopting a practice used by the CIA known as "neighbourhood inquiries", that involves an examination of the background of an intelligence official by Whitehall investigating officers, in which neighbours and acquaintances are asked questions about the individual's character and social habits.

Security officials in MI5, in the secret intelligence service, MI6, and the Government Communications Headquarters have already started using the neighbourhood inquiry technique as a part of their positive vetting procedure.

In the past, only character references nominated by the official under investigation were interviewed although something comparable to neighbourhood inquiries has been applied to members of the armed forces, for example those engaged in the operating of the nuclear deterrent.

Fears of terrorist attacks after tour

Continued from page 1

decided to permit the Queen to follow her own inclination and press ahead, non-British diplomats in the Jordanian capital were convinced that the Abu Nidal gang, which is thought to have fewer than 100 hardcore members, would have to hit back to save face.

British diplomats based in Jordan are known to be worried about their own security. But outside observers believe that, because of the massive security here, further attacks may be aimed at softer British targets in such places as Athens or Rome.

The Queen did not refer publicly to the assassination during her engagements yesterday. But Mr Michael Shea, her press secretary, was questioned repeatedly by British reporters, and disclosed that the Queen had learnt about the killing from the review of British papers telefaxed from London.

Her host, King Hussein, who yesterday drove her to Jordan's most historic site, the ancient sandstone city of Petra, was

himself asked about his views on the attack when he emerged briefly from a Bedouin tent.

The King, who was speaking before the Beirut communiqué, looked personally affected by the news of Mr Whitby's death. "It is really most distressing," he said. "It is one of the sad aspects of life we seem to be seeing all too frequently in this part of the world."

The Athens murder came at an embarrassing moment for British diplomats involved in the gruelling Royal schedule, as it once again focused attention on the violent implications of the visit rather than the splendid pageantry, and the enormous boost which it has given to Anglo-Jordanian relations.

Apart from the provocation Britain's fulsome support for Jordan has provided to radical Arab governments angered by the King's reconciliation with the PLO chief, Mr Yassir Arafat, the five-day tour has also had serious repercussions for Anglo-Israeli relations.

Letter from Moscow

Russia's magnificent obsession with food

One of the unwise ways to spend an idle five minutes in Moscow (a rare occurrence) is to sit down with the annual edition of *The Times* and read the food column on the back page of Friday's issue.

"English carrots are stable at 8p to 20p per pound," one reads, "but Dutch finger carrots are up by about 3p." A stifled groan: what earthly delights a Dutch finger carrot must offer. "Cape grapes are cheaper this week, as are seedless Thompson grapes from Chile." I don't think I can take much more of this.

"Tesco has leg of lamb on promotion at 154p per pound." Vague memories filter through the snowbound Moscow landscape of "loss leaders" in supermarkets, a concept unknown in a country where you fight your way to the counter to queue for a ticket to queue for meat some pampered English pets would turn their noses up at.

"Chinese leaves, hothouse tomatoes, sirloin steak, top-side, oven-ready ducklings..." After a while, the list becomes a blur and the prices become irrelevant. Most Muscovites will get their hands on grapes and duckling, let alone pay mere money for them.

Food can become an obsession in Moscow, largely because there is not much to go round, except in tourist hotels. In case you should start feeling sorry for us, no food parcels are necessary: Russians do eat well, if stodgily, are ingenious at tracking food down and generous in the extreme to friends.

For that matter, foreigners have special hard currency shops, called *beriozka* (literally little birch tree, an odd choice of name), and can order consumer goods, including foodstuffs, from firms in Finland, Denmark and West Germany.

The snag is that Soviet customs officials are placing increasingly heavy duties on imports, thereby penalizing foreigners twice: in effect, diplomats, journalists and businessmen have to pay ransom to import goods the Soviet system fails to supply.

But *beriozka* stores, moreover, reflect in some curious way the often cumbersome and arbitrary distribution system in the Soviet world outside. The few citizens who get in

products suddenly become *defistsing*, or out of stock, for no apparent reason.

Not long ago it was red wine (any red wine) and cigarettes (any cigarettes). At the moment, beer and tonic water are not to be had for love or money (your correspondent has tried both). The lack of tonic is a devastating blow to the small British community.

Russians, however, have been used to erratic distribution and chronic shortages for decades, and from their point of view things have looked up. Muscovites are in any case cushioned by the system of "special orders" through places of employment such as factories and offices, in addition to which the 1982 food programme and the late President Andropov's reforms are beginning to have an effect.

Mr Chernenko remarked in the Kremlin this week that supplies of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables were still unsatisfactory, but bananas, oranges, lemons and even grapefruit do appear at state shops and street kiosks. Down at the peasant markets, where most Muscovites go for vegetables and salad, not much is on display except cucumbers at 2.50 a kilogram (the average wage is under £200 a month).

Most Russians are waiting happily for the spring, when the collective farms will deliver to the state shops, and the stalls at the peasant market will fill with gold-tinted traders from the south - Georgia, Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Prices will be high - 1 once paid £12 for a melon - but the money will be found somehow since most Russians complain that the problem is not that their wages are low but that there is nothing to spend them on.

Meanwhile, one of the most popular Moscow shops is tucked away in a side street near Gorky Park. Every week juggernaut lorries pull up with Warsaw mud on their wheels and disgorging pile upon pile of frozen Polish strawberries, beans, peas, plums, carrots, raspberries.

The shop, called *Moro-ka* (snow-flake), trades in rubles, not hard currency, so foreigners and Russians rub shoulders to stock up on vitamins from Poland until the thaw comes and the Russian spring arrives.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Princess Anne attends the Mayoral Ball at Chippingham, Wiltshire, 8.30.
Princess Alexandra attends the Royal Air Force anniversary concert at the Royal Festival Hall, 7.50.

New exhibition
Paintings and sculptures by Trevor Edwards, City Art Gallery, Headrow, Leeds; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun and Bank Holidays 10 to 5 until May 7.

Exhibitions in progress

The Arts of Japan, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 until April 24.
Apocalypse prints by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) and Jean Duvert (1485-1561), Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge; Tue to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon (until June 24).
Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (until April 7).

Homer's Heroes: Mycenaean Greece: Museum and Art Gallery, Chancery Lane, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 until April 30.

Last chance to see
Travelling the Herring - displays and photos from the past: Collins, University of Strathclyde, Richmond St, Glasgow; Mon to 5 (ends today).
Summerhill Artists Exhibition: Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, 10 to 1, 2 to 4.30 (ends today).

Art and Crafts by residents of Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

London exhibitions
Rembrandt and the Passion: British Museum, Great Russell St, WC1; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 6 (until April 29).
Lightening Strikes - The Art of Fine Marble, Living Art, 35 Kenway Road, SW5; Tue to Fri 1.30 to 6.30, Sat 10 to 2, closed Sun (until April 19).
Bronze sculptures by David Backhouse, Garden Studio, 22 Calvert Rd, SW10; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 2, closed Sun (until April 19).

Music
Concert by Konstanty Kulka and Wilfried Boettcher, with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, Southampton, 8.
Concert by Musica Aniqua of London, Edgell College, Bideford, Devon, 8.
Concert by Northern Sinfonia, Town Hall, Middleton, 7.45.
Concert by Stanislaw Skrowaczewski and Erich Grunberg, Worcester Cathedral, Worcester, 7.30.

Music in London
Concert by London Symphony Orchestra, Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, EC2, 1.
Concert by London Symphony Orchestra, with Stephen Hough (piano) and Norman Del Mar (conductor), Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, EC2, 8.
Concert by Arborea Musica, St James's Church, Piccadilly, W1, 7.30.
Piano recital by John Jansson, Lauderdale House, Waterloo Park, Highgate Hill, N6, 8.

Parliament today
Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills, Juries (Disqualification) Bill, third reading, Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages.

Anniversaries
Births: Maimonides, philosopher and physician, Cordoba, Spain, 1135; Charles Booth, shipowner and sociologist, author of *Life and Labour of the People in London*, Liverpool, 1840; Vincent van Gogh, Dordrecht, Netherlands, 1853; Sam Casey, Dublin, 1880.
Deaths: William Hunter, obstetrician and medical writer, London, 1783; Rudolph Steiner, scientist, Dornach, Switzerland, 1925; Léon Blum, premier of France, 1936-37; Jouy-en-Josas, 1950.

Food prices

A television campaign by the Sea Fish Industry Authority is due to start this summer to "familiarize consumers with the potential of herring as food. This will include the roasting of extensive areas of the North Sea off the English and Scottish coasts for herring fishing, which have been closed for conservation reasons for the last few years.

Most consumption is down by 6 per cent on 1983 which must worry the meat producers and probably accounts for the many bargains available in shops and supermarkets. Some retail prices may be up by a penny a pound, but the wide silver side range from £1.89 to £2.30 a pound and boneless brisket £1.30 to £1.68 a pound. Lamb prices are up yet again by about a penny or two a pound and this showing of chops ranging from £1.70 to £2.44 a pound.

The price of onions at between 20 and 32p a pound, carrots 12 to 22p, potatoes 14 to 25p, have shown an increase again this week but leeks and cauliflower are a little cheaper at 45 to 60 pence a pound. Avocados at 20 to 60p each according to size and a good buy, Best apple just from the wide selection available are English Cox's 35 to 50p a pound, French Golden Delicious 22 to 35p a pound and British Columbia red delicious 35 to 45p a pound.

The price of eggs is going up by 3p a dozen on Monday on sizes one to four.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.61	1.53
Austria Sch	27.50	25.90
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25
Canada \$	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.25	13.55
Finland Mk	8.38	7.98
France Fr	11.86	11.36
Germany DM	3.86	3.68
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong \$	11.65	11.05
India Rupee	127	121
Italy Lira	240.00	230.00
Japan Yen	338.00	324.00
Netherlands Gld	4.38	4.16
Norway Kr	11.33	10.73
Portugal Esc	197.00	187.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.83
Spain Ptas	216.50	207.50
Sweden Kr	11.62	11.04
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.06
USA \$	1.49	1.44
Yugoslavia Dnr	184.00	174.00

Roads

Midlands: A6: Closed, diversion between Leicester and Derby at Kegworth; A49: Single line traffic, temporary signals at junction A456 at Woolston, Shropshire; A445: Lane closures east and westbound along Bury St Edmunds by pass, North: A1: Safety barriers being erected between Micklefield and Wetherby; A6: Only one lane southbound, northbound unaffected at Wellingborough; A689: Improvement work between Newton Bevis and Caxton Bank, Cleveland; Wales and West: A470: Subsidial, 24-hour temporary traffic signals between Buth Wells and Llyswen; A470: North and southbound carriageway lane closures south of Pontypridd, bridge repairs, temporary traffic signals, working hours only at junction 32; Merthyr Tydfil: A55: Twice flyover construction, Holywell by pass resurfacing, 24-hour temporary signals between Chester to Colwyn Bay; Scotland: A8: Water main replacement, width restrictions at Glasgow, Saltmarket; A76: Realignment work, single lane traffic and temporary traffic signals south of junction with A719, south-east of Kilmaurick; A84: Improvements, single lane at south end of Loch Lubnaig south of Strathgry.

Information supplied by AA

The papers

The Daily Mirror says that "South Africa is ruled by an evil regime and when the bosses of English rugby vote today to send a team there they will be voting to support that evil. They will not only support the apartheid system but will also support the apartheid system."

The paper adds: "Blacks have no votes, no MPs and no future. Their leader, Nelson Mandela, has been in prison without trial for 16 years. That is the kind of society which English rugby will prop up with their talents. In so doing, they will not damage apartheid but strengthen it."

Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 (1) Terms of Endearment
2 (2) To Be or Not To Be
3 (3) Champions
4 (4) Uncut Throat
5 (5) The Dresser
6 (6) The Elephant Man
7 (7) Trading Places
8 (8) The Untouchables
9 (9) The Untouchables
10 (10) The Untouchables

Supplied by Screen International

Top video rentals
1 (1) Raiders of the Lost Ark
2 (2) Flashdance
3 (3) The Untouchables
4 (4) The Untouchables
5 (5) The Untouchables

Compiled by Video Business

Weather forecast

A depression over S Norway will remain slow moving, with a rather cold N to NW airstream covering most areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, SW, Cen S, Can N England, Midlands, S Wales, Channel Islands: A low early fog patches, then sunny periods and scattered showers, wind NW light, max temp 10C (50F).

E Anglia, E, NE England, Borders: Rather cloudy with showers and a few sunny intervals, wind NW moderate, max temp 8C (46F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, mainly rain, with NW strong locally, max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Generally similar with sunny intervals and showers, but more general rain and cloud may reach parts of the S. Remaining rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S, North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind, W to NW becoming variable light to moderate; showers; visibility, good; sea, slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind, mainly NW light; mainly fair; visibility, good; sea, smooth.

Sun rises: 5.40 am Sun sets: 7.31 pm
Moon rises: 5.37 am Moon sets: 5.15 pm
New Moon: April 1

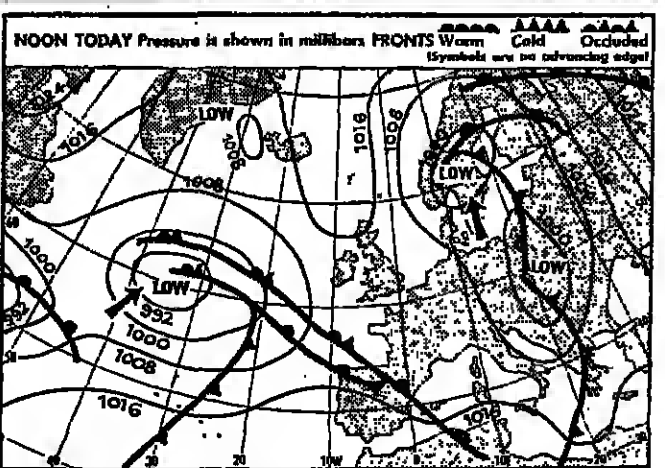
Lighting-up time

London 8.01 pm to 8.08 am
Bristol 8.10 pm to 8.18 am
Edinburgh 8.17 pm to 8.16 am
Manchester 8.11 pm to 8.15 am
Penzance 8.51 pm to 8.51 am

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; l, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Yesterday: C, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED.
1984 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 1, 200 Grosvenor Road, London, W1C 2BZ.
English Telephone: 01-437 1234. Telex: 2-0017. Friday March 30 1984. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.



High tides	
Location	Time
London Bridge	1.42
Aberdeen	1.42
Aberystwyth	1.42
Belfast	1.42
Birmingham	1.42
Bristol	1.42
Cardiff	1.42
Edinburgh	1.42
Glasgow	1.42
Leeds	1.42
Liverpool	1.42
Manchester	1.42
Newcastle	1.42
Nottingham	1.42
Sheffield	1.42
Southampton	1.42
Swansea	1.42
Torquay	1.42
Walsley-on-Sea	1.42

Around Britain	
Location	Time
London	1.42
Aberdeen	1.42
Aberystwyth	1.42
Belfast	1.42
Birmingham	1.42
Bristol	1.42
Cardiff	1.42
Edinburgh	1.42
Glasgow	1.42
Leeds	1.42
Liverpool	1.42
Manchester	1.42
Newcastle	1.42
Nottingham	1.42
Sheffield	1.42
Southampton	1.42
Swansea	1.42
Torquay	1.42
Walsley-on-Sea	1.42

Abroad	
Location	Time
London	1.42
Aberdeen	1.42
Aberystwyth	1.42
Belfast	1.42
Birmingham	1.42
Bristol	1.42
Cardiff	1.42
Edinburgh	1.42
Glasgow	1.42
Leeds	1.42
Liverpool	1.42
Manchester	1.42
Newcastle	1.42
Nottingham	1.42